Section

C SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers (Unadjusted) APRIL	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$325	$326	$313	38.7	39.1	39.7	8.40	8.35	7.88	-	-
Wisconsin	363	368	342	39.1	39.5	39.5	9.29	9.31	8.65	9.06	9.07
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	358	363	345	40 5	40.8	41.7	8.84	8.89	8.27	8.48	8.55
Beloit (City)	343	345	340	40.5	40.8	43.0	8.47	8.45	7.90	-	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	350	352	329	40.3	40.4	40.2	8.68	8.71	8.18	8.41	8.48
Fond du Lac (County)	364	366	340	41.8	42.0	41.4	8.71	8.70	8.22	8.49	8.45
Green Bay (Brown County)	390	383	358	41.4	40.7	41.3	9.42	9.40	8.67	8.95	8.97
Janesville (City)	356	419	420	34.0	38.7	37.9	10.45	10,84	11.06	10.43	10.58
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	333	355	368	37.3	39.4	39.2	8.93	9.02	9.38	8.84	8.79
Kenosha (County)	441	430	385	40.3	40.1	39.1	10.96	10.72	9.87	10.47	10.38
La Crosse (County)	330	323	299	38.4	39.2	39.8	8.58	8.25	7.53	8.27	7.95
Madison (Dane County)	372	359	329	39.7	38.7	38.8	9.37	9.30	8.48	9.05	9.03
Manitowoc (County)	288	306	280	37.1	38.8	38.9	7.77	7.89	7.19	7.72	7.74
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	404	407	373	39.1	39.3	39.4	10.34	10.35	9.47	10.11	10.12
Racine (County)	357	392	356	37.5	39.7	38.4	9.54	9.88	9.27	9.29	9.65
Sheboygan (County)	326	336	315	36.3	37.2	38.1	8.99	9.01	8.27	8.83	8.84
Wausau (Marathon County)	369	368	366	41.8	41.7	44.5	8.81	8.82	8.23	8.60	8.58

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. (Unadjusted) APRIL	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,182.0	19,315.0	20,253.0	-0.7	-5.3
Wisconsin	493.1	505.9	539.7	-2.5	-8.6
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	43.1	44.4	45.6	-2.9	-5.5
Beloit (City)	6.8	6.9	7.4	-1.4	-8.1
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.6	8.7	9.2	-1.2	-6.5
Fond du Lac (County)	13.0	13.1	10.4	-0.8	25.0
Green Bay (Brown County)	20.7	20.7	21.5	0.0	-3.7
Janesville (City)	7.2	6.5	11.1	10.8	-35.1
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	16.1	15.6	20.5	3.2	-21.5
Kenosha (County)	14.1	14.0	16.6	0.7	-15.1
La Crosse (County)	10.0	10.0	10.2	0.0	-2.0
Madison (Dane County)	19.0	19.1	19.8	-0.5	-4.0
Manitowoc (County)	12.3	13.0	14.5	-5.4	-15.2
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	176.1	182.2	197.2	-3.4	-10.7
Racine (County)	21.8	25.2	28.3	-13.5	-23.0
Sheboygan (County)	17.7	17.6	18.5	0.6	-4.3
Wausau (Marathon County)	9.8	10.9	11.5	-10.1	-14.8

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

by David H. Peterson
Department of Revenue

After the gloomy economic statistics earlier this year, a turnaround continues to be expected during the second half of 1982. Tax cuts scheduled to take effect July should boost the economy into a recovery phase. Retail sales have posted a slight increase in April, and the rate of inflation has declined dramatically.

Not all the news is so sanguine, however. Industrial production is sliding as the inventory correction continues. Unemployment is continuing to increase to post-war highs. Capital spending plans have been scaled back in many industries. The pall of high interest rates continues to cast a shadow over many industries. With business and the financial markets apparently lacking optimism, the recovery must be led by the consumer.

Consumers possess real increases in purchasing power, which will be boosted by a $45 billion fiscal stimulus beginning July 1 ($33 billion from personal tax cuts and $12 billion from increases in Social Security benefits.) The tax cut and Social Security benefit increases will add 2% to disposable income in the third quarter -- an annual increase of 8%.

Poor auto sales and the weak performance of other household durables during the last two years have reduced installment credit outstanding in relation to disposable income. Thus, as the economic outlook becomes more reassuring, consumers will be in an excellent position to resume more extensive use of credit.

Finally, although the savings rate as measured by the National Income and Products Accounts shows the personal saving rate at only 5.3%, Federal Reserve data, which are built up from the inflows of financial institutions, show that personal saving is substantially higher--in the range of 10%. The Federal Reserve data are probably more reliable than the NIPA data.

In contrast to consumers, businesses are likely to remain pessimistic and in a poor credit position beyond July. The drop in business fixed investment threatens to be substantial. Bankruptcies are also expected to continue during the rest of this year. Profits are likely to hit their low point this quarter.

The largest sources of economic uncertainty continue to be Federal Reserve Board monetary policies and the struggle over the federal budget. So long as the money supply is to be held to its present and projected targets, real interest rates (nominal rates less inflation) will remain substantially above normal.

Three fears underlie the current financial gloom. First, the dramatic reduction in inflation could be temporary. Second, waves of bankruptcies could lead to a panic. Finally, the clash between enormous budget deficits and an expanding economy under a regime of deflationary monetarism could produce a credit crunch in 1983 or 1984.

A future credit crunch is the major concern. Inflation is expect-

ed to edge back toward the 7% range but a return to the double-digit range is unlikely. The extent to which private spending is crowded out by government deficits depends on the state of the economy. There is less crowding out in periods of economic slack and relative price stability, both expected next year. Capacity utilization rates are not expected to return to 80% in 1983, and unemployment will remain high. While private capital use will increase in the recovery, a substantial portion of the required funds should come out of cash flow generated by federal tax cuts such as the Accelerated Cost Recovery System for depreciation, thereby reducing the percentage of investment that must be financed by external borrowing until at least the end of 1984.

Consumer borrowing is expected to be moderate because of high interest rates. Households will likely increase spending mainly out of higher real income and tax reductions. Thus, while the projected federal deficit will crowd out both consumption and investment spending there should be enough demand stimulus left in the federal fiscal program to fuel a recovery.

Highlights and Assumptions of the National Forecast

The economy should continue to decline at a 1.5% rate in the second quarter of 1982. Recovery is forecasted to begin in the late spring, spurred by federal tax cuts and increased Social Security benefits. Real growth should average 3.4% in 1983 and 4.1% in 1984.

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 produces cuts (at annual rates) of $20 billion, $52 billion, $105 billion, and $145 billion in 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984 respectively. Tax increases of $19 billion in 1983 and $20 billion in 1984 are assumed, consisting of modifications to some leasing provisions, higher gasoline and other excise taxes, and a 4% surtax on taxable income over $35,000. Real defense purchases, down from the administration request, are expected to rise 6.4% in 1982, 6.4% in 1983, and 5.0% in 1984. The nondefense budget cuts are projected to be about half of the Reagan proposals. Real nondefense expenditures should rise 1.5% in 1982, and then fall 3.8% in 1983, and 2.0% in 1984. The unified budget deficit is expected to rise from $52.2 billion in fiscal 1981, to $106.9 billion in 1982, $124.9 billion in fiscal 1983, and to $115.0 billion in fiscal 1984.

Federal Reserve policy is expected to facilitate lower interest rates during the remainder of the recession. If a stronger economy in the second half generates higher monetary growth, the Fed can be expected to be slightly more restrictive, helping to push interest rates somewhat higher through early 1983. Monetary policy is projected to remain restrictive through the second half of 1983 and 1984. Monetary growth should be at the upper limits, keeping real interest rates far above historic levels, but still receding somewhat from current levels. The prime is expected to stand at 14.71% at the end of this year, and to average 14.95% in 1983.

Consumer spending will remain weak through the first half of 1982, reflecting the path of disposable income. Tax cuts and lower inflation will strengthen consumption beginning in mid-1982. Domestic auto sales should begin a recovery in 1982:3. Total auto sales are projected at 8.4 million units in 1982, 9.6 million in 1983, and 10.5 million in 1984. Nonauto durables should be up 3.9% next year, clothing and shoes up 2.9%, and food up 2.1%.

Housing starts are expected to average 1.1 million in 1982, 1.4 million in 1983, and 1.6 million in 1984. Mortgage rates should move down marginally to 16.3% this year, 15.3% in 1983, and to 14.7% in 1984.

Investment will be a major casualty of the current recession, falling 10.9% from its 1981:3 peak to its expected 1982:4 trough. Equipment spending should begin to recover by 1983:1, but construction spending will likely decline into 1983:2. Total nonresidential investment growth will average 1.6% in 1983 and 8.9% in 1984; the investment share should rise to 10.9% of GNP by the end of 1984.

A sluggish economy, high interest rates, and a strong dollar reduced company profits 0.8% in 1981; they will continue to fall 7.0% in 1982. Profit gains are forecasted at 17.1% in 1983 and 15.1% in 1984, due to rising sales, operating rates, and productivity.

A slack economy, falling oil prices, bumper crops, a strong dollar, and wage moderation improve the price outlook. Inflation, measured by the GNP deflator, will moderate from 9.2% in 1981 to an average 6.5% over the next three years. Wage gains should slow from 9.2% last year to an average 7.1% over the forecast horizon.

Due to oversupply, real oil prices are expected to fall in 1982 and 1983. The refiners' acquisition cost of foreign oil decreases 8.8% to $33.83 per barrel this year. Energy demand will likely fall another 0.7% this year, before economic recovery stimulates increases of 1.2% in 1983 and 1.5% in 1984. Oil imports should drop from 6.1 million barrels daily in 1981 to an average of 5.7 mmbd over the next three years.

After no growth in 1980, the combined industrial output in Canada, Japan, and Western Europe will rebound 1.5% this year, 3.6% in 1983, and 3.8% in 1984. With the dollar's appreciation, real exports are forecast to decline 4.2% this year, but to recover 4.1% in 1983 and 5.8% in 1984. Import growth should outpace export growth, gradually shrinking the trade balance. The U.S. current account surplus is expected to narrow from $6.6 billion in 1981 to $3.2 billion in 1982; a $10.8 billion decrease in fuel imports should prevent further deterioration after 1982.

Wisconsin Forecast Summary

Like the national economy, the Wisconsin economy has continued to deteriorate since January. Because Wisconsin has a higher proportion of interest-rate sensitive industries that the national economy (autos and capital goods) it suffered serious economic setbacks during the last two years. Total non-farm employment has declined in the last two years from 1,960,200 in 1979 to 1,920,700 last year, a loss of 39,500 jobs. The loss is expected to continue this year to the level of 1,885,400, a 3.8% decline from 1979.

There is no evidence however, that the Wisconsin economy will suffer permanent damage from the recessions of the last two years. The Wisconsin economy should exhibit growth rates that match or exceed the U.S. averages by 1984. But given the fact that Wisconsin has a disproportionate share of durable goods industries which respond slowly to a recovery when interest rates are expected to remain high, the recovery in Wisconsin could be delayed somewhat. The bottom of the recession for Wisconsin should appear in the third quarter this year. At that time non-farm employment is expect-

ed to be at the seasonally adjusted level of 1,878,700. Employment gains are then expected to boost the level of non-farm employment to 1,907,600 in 1983 (1.2%) and to 1,975,100 in 1984 (3.5%).

Real before-tax personal income in Wisconsin is expected to show a small decline this year (-0.4%), compared to a slight increase nationally (1.0%). The income deterioration in Wisconsin can be traced directly to the loss of employment. Total wages and salaries will increase only 2.5% this year, compared to a 5.4% increase in the U.S. Total income in Wisconsin has been bolstered by higher interest earnings and countercyclical income in the form of government transfer payments.

Next year, with the recovery well underway, real personal income in Wisconsin is expected to grow by 2.9%. Farm income next year is also expected to help the Wisconsin economy, growing by 20.8% after a poor performance this year (-35%).

Unemployment rates in Wisconsin, as well as the U.S., have moved to post-war highs. The unemployment rate here will probably continue to edge upward from a first quarter average of 9.0% and peak in the third quarter this year, at 9.4%. Unemployment rates during some months may exceed 9.5%. Unemployment rates through the forecast period are now expected to be about one-half percent higher than the most recent forecast. As the economy slowly improves, the unemployment rate will gradually recede, but will remain high by historical standards during the recovery. The unemployment rate for Wisconsin is expected to average 8.7% next year, and 7.9% in 1984.

Housing permits are showing some minimal signs of improvement. Total permits are expected to be up slightly this quarter to a level of 10,112 from 9,670 the previous quarter. As a result, employment in the construction industries may finally begin to show signs of stabilizing. However, with mortgage rates expected to remain high, a quick turnaround for construction jobs is not anticipated. The bottom of the employment cycle for construction jobs is not expected until next year, when employment in this industry will average 58,000, compared to 80,500 in 1979.

Employment in durable goods in Wisconsin has also not yet seen the bottom. The trough in employment for manufacturing durable goods is expected in the last quarter this year, reaching a level of 315,400. This compares with the 1979 average of 393,700. Durable goods in Wisconsin, represented by industries such as lumber and wood products, primary metals, machinery, and transportation equipment, are expected to increase employment by 0.8% next year and by 6.5% in 1984. Nationally, rates of 1.5% and 4.4% are expected.

Nondurable goods employment in Wisconsin, heavily represented by the food and paper industries, also has suffered setbacks. Average employment in Wisconsin nondurables is expected to be 187,400 this year, down from the peak of 197,600 in 1979. Employment in nondurable goods is expected to recover next year, reaching a level of 189,600 (1.2%) and 193,900 in 1984 (2.3%).

Non-manufacturing employment in Wisconsin has not been spared the hardships of recession, especially construction, transportation and trade. Other industries, such as services, and finance, insurance, and real estate, have been spared employment declines, but their rate of employment growth has been halved from the late seventies. Government employment has also shown some negative growth rates

(Continued on back cover)

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC FORECAST
Components of Personal Income ($ billions)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Wages and Salaries	28.508	29.214	31.789	35.193
Farm Income (before invnt. adj.)	0.575	0.369	0.446	0.447
Nonwage, Nonfarm Income	18.299	20.389	22.320	24.533
Total Personal Income*	47.382	49.972	54.555	60.203
% Change	10.0	5.5	9.2	10.4
Total Personal Income (1972 dollars)	24.455	24.361	25.073	26.029
% Change	1.5	-0.4	2.9	3.8
Real Income Per Capita	5,113	5,050	5,154	5,299
% Change	0.7	-1.2	2.0	2.9

Employment (Thousands of Workers, Annual Average)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mining	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
% Change	-16.5	-5.4	-1.3	0.5
Construction	61.2	60.2	58.0	64.8
% Change	-13.4	-1.5	-3.7	11.6
Manufacturing-Durable	350.0	321.3	323.9	344.9
% Change	-4.0	-8.2	0.8	6.5
Manufacturing-Nondurable	193.1	187.4	189.6	193.9
% Change	-0.3	-2.9	1.2	2.3
Trans., Comm., Utilities	90.5	88.4	89.3	91.5
% Change	-1.2	-2.3	1.0	2.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	95.9	96.7	99.3	103.1
% Change	2.7	0.8	2.7	3.9
Trade	432.5	427.3	435.0	453.1
% Change	-1.0	-1.2	1.8	4.2
Services	376.0	384.7	391.7	401.3
% Change	3.2	2.3	1.8	2.4
All Government (Civilian)	319.1	317.4	318.8	320.4
% Change	-0.7	-0.5	0.4	0.5
Total Employment (Nonfarm)	1,920.7	1,885.4	1,907.6	1,975.1
% Change	-0.9	-1.8	1.2	3.5

*Adjusted to exclude inventory valuation in farm income.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY,LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS
P.O. Box 7944
MADISON, WISCONSIN 537

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INFO. SERV. 0890 E
SRI
4520 E. WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD 20814

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FIRST CLASS MAIL

CHANGE OF ADDRESS ☐ NEW ADDITION ☐ -Please Print or Type New Address

NAME OF BUSINESS _____

ATTENTION _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

DISCONTINUE SERVICE ☐ I DO NOT WISH TO CONTINUE RECEIVING THIS PUBLICATION.

DETACH THIS BACK PAGE, MAKE SURE THE MAILING LABEL LOCATED AT THE TOP OF THIS PAGE IS INCLUDED AND RETURN TO: WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS, BOX 7944, MADISON, WI., 53707

(Continued from Page 12)

and will likely show additional declines this year and next.

Summary

Continued deterioration of the economy, both for Wisconsin and the nation, was evident during the first quarter this year. The recovery is expected to start at mid-year for the national economy, and by the end of this year in Wisconsin. Wisconsin has been seriously affected by the deleterious effects of high interest rates because of its industrial structure. With interest rates expected to remain above normal, the Wisconsin economy will take longer to build up steam for the recovery, but should be back to normal rates of growth by 1984.

7/24/82 38750-1 R

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

JUNE 1982

DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L5	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Securities Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: Courtesy of Judde Colliher

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR MAY

WISCONSIN'S TOTAL EMPLOYMENT GREW AT SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN SEASONAL RATES WHILE TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASED. LARGE NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENTERING THE LABOR FORCE, HOWEVER, PREVENTED UNEMPLOYMENT FROM DECLINING THE USUAL SEASONAL AMOUNT, THUS THE STATE'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ROSE.

INCREASING AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND DECREASING HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING INDEX AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED INDICATE FURTHER WAIT FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY BY WISCONSIN LABORERS.

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE

Employment in Wisconsin in mid-May grew at a near-normal rate for late spring. On an unadjusted basis, nearly 39,000 jobholders were added to the labor force; but over ninety percent of that gain was due to usual seasonal employment growth. Some employment did grow from improved economic conditions as shown by the 2,500 increase in the seasonally adjusted employment figure.

The second and third largest of Wisconsin's major employment sectors - trade and the service and miscellaneous sectors - reported more people at work in May than in April. Manufacturing - the largest sector - declined again, however. Construction employment increased for the second month in a row, and more strongly than in April. The construction gain was seasonally related.

The unusually large number of people entering the labor force from April to May can be attributed to students seeking employment due to earlier school closings. The state's unadjusted total unemployment figure did decrease in May, but much less than is normal for the April to May period. That forced Wisconsin's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate up - from 10.5 percent in April to 11.1 percent in May. It is the third month in a row that the state's seasonally adjusted rate set a record for the post-World War II period. It is also the third month in a row that the rate is above the comparable U.S. rate.

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Average Weekly Initial Claims for unemployment compensation decreased from April to May, by about 1,500 claims. The dip, however, was less than is seasonally normal, so, the seasonally adjusted trend is up. The adjusted Initial Claims series is usually a reliable leading indicator of economic trends, and has been increasing since February.

The Help-Wanted Advertising Index, a measure of employers seeking workers, fell to 33 in May. The index has a 1967 base equal to one-hundred. May's figure is the lowest on record for the state.

Total Job Openings Received by Job Service office throughout the state decreased in May, both on an unadjusted and seasonally adjusted basis. Job orders are about two-thirds of the level one year ago.

IN THIS ISSUE: Employment demand throughout the state is forecast to 1985 and 1990. The employer needs projections are segregated by industry. See page nine.

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	AVG 1981
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.2	May	38.9	40.3	0.8	-2.7	40.
Seasonally Adjusted		39.4		39.3	40.5	0.3	-2.7	
L2 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	2.1	May	2.0	2.6	5.0	-19.2	2.
Seasonally Adjusted		2.4		2.7	2.9	-11.0	-17.2	
L3 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	11,595	May	13,099	7,239	-11.5	60.2	11,2
Seasonally Adjusted		15,257		14,316	9,526	6.6	60.2	
L4 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS	2,614	Jul	3,456	2,049	-24.4	27.6	
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL	3,799		2,084	2,980	82.3	27.5	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	14	Jul	29	14	-51.7	0.0	
Seasonally Adjusted		22		22	22	0.0	0.0	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	494	May	587	570	-15.8	-13.3	5
Seasonally Adjusted		480		541	554	-11.3	-13.4	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	480	May	-556	431	186.3	11.4	
Seasonally Adjusted		117		-463	68	125.3	72.1	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	237	May	164	271	44.5	-12.5	27
Seasonally Adjusted		219		183	250	19.7	-12.4	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	33	May	35	44	-5.7	-25.0	3
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	9.7	May	10.2	7.3	-	-	7.
Seasonally Adjusted		11.1		10.5	7.1	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL.	370.5	Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	258.
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	11,630	May	10,086	14,576	15.3	-20.2	13,76
Seasonally Adjusted		11,688		8,272	14,643	41.3	-20.2	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1712.
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.6	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

Section

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	96.2 May	66.5	30.5	44.7	215.4	46.3
Seasonally Adjusted		83.5	63.6	26.5	31.3	215.1	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,167	4,158	3,895	0.2	6.9	4,060
Seasonally Adjusted		4,178	[illegible]0	3,907	-0.5	6.9	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	[illegible]	.64	352.13	1.7	4.5	352.34
Seasonally Adjusted		3[illegible]	56.03	353.77	1.0	4.5	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	351.[illegible]	347.7	410.6	1.0	-14.4	414.4
Seasonally Adjusted		353	399.2	413.5	-11.4	-14.4	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS.	54.5 May	49.3	62.5	10.5	-12.8	60.9
Seasonally Adjusted		54.0	54.4	61.9	-0.7	-12.8	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,854 Apr	6,078	6,101	-3.7	-4.0	6,027
Seasonally Adjusted		6,143	5,988	6,402	2.6	-4.0	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,229 Apr	3,528	3,269	-8.5	-1.2	3,351
Seasonally Adjusted		3,248	3,560	3,287	-8.8	-1.2	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,625 Apr	2,550	2,832	2.9	-7.3	2,666
Seasonally Adjusted		2,901	2,443	3,131	18.7	-7.3	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,416 Apr	2,311	3,158	47.8	8.2	3,422
Seasonally Adjusted		3,615	3,539	3,340	2.1	8.2	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)			(Mar)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	292.9 May	289.3	278.5	1.2	14.4	280.1
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	284 Apr	284	291	0.0	-2.4	288
Seasonally Adjusted		284	281	291	1.1	-2.4	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-5,828 May	-2,007	-3,888	-190.4	-49.9	-
Seasonally Adjusted		-1,353	-1,860	587	27.3	-330.5	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,544 May	4,932	7,386	-7.9	-38.5	7,686
Seasonally Adjusted		4,993	5,384	7,857	-7.3	-36.5	
X9 MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS.	492.1 May	493.4	541.3	-0.3	-9.1	543.8
Seasonally Adjusted		497.6	498.4	547.4	-0.2	-9.1	

P = Preliminary

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES MAY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2415.4	2385.5	2377.2	1.3	1.
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2181.6	2143.0	2204.0	1.8	-1.
Unemployment	233.8	242.5	173.2	-3.6	35.
Unemployment Rate	9.7	10.2	7.3	-	
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2421.3	2407.8	2324.7	0.6	4.
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2152.5	2155.0	2159.9	-0.1	-0.
Unemployment	268.8	252.8	164.8	6.3	63.
Unemployment Rate	11.1	10.5	7.1	-	

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES MAY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1874.0	1857.3	1923.7	0.9	-2.
Unadjusted					-
Manufacturing	492.1	493.3	540.4	-0.2	-8.
Mining	1.8	1.4	2.4	28.6	-25.
Contract Construction	54.2	49.0	61.9	10.6	-12.
Transportation and Public Utilities	89.2	87.8	91.9	1.6	-2.
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	17.0	16.9	16.7	0.6	1.
Wholesale Trade	100.1	99.2	97.9	0.9	2.
Retail Trade	331.1	324.0	333.8	2.2	-0.
General Merchandise	44.4	44.0	44.5	0.9	-0.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	97.0	96.4	95.3	0.6	1.
Banking	26.7	26.7	26.6	0.0	0.
Insurance	31.5	31.3	31.0	0.6	1.
Service and Miscellaneous	382.8	380.0	374.0	0.7	2.
Hospitals	74.7	74.9	74.2	-0.3	0.
Private Education	24.2	25.1	23.9	-3.6	1.
Government	325.7	326.2	325.9	-1.2	-0.
State Government	79.9	80.7	81.3	-1.0	-1.
Local Government	218.0	217.9	216.9	0.0	0.

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES MAY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	110,666	109,648	109,293	0.9	1.
Employment	100,117	99,340	101,045	0.8	-0.
Unemployment	10,549	10,307	8,248	2.3	27.
Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.4	7.5	-	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* MAY	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	492.1	493.3	540.4
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	484.4	486.1	533.4
Durable Goods	309.5	312.3	350.9
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	18.3	18.4	20.4
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.4	2.4	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.4	8.3	9.6
Furniture and Fixtures	8.4	8.5	9.3
Household Furniture	3.8	3.8	4.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.5	7.3	8.4
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	3.4	3.1	3.9
Primary Metal Industries	20.0	21.8	25.5
Iron and Steel Foundries	11.1	12.6	15.0
Fabricated Metal Products	50.1	51.3	56.7
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.2	5.3	5.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	11.9	11.8	13.5
Metal Stampings	12.9	13.7	16.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	106.1	107.0	116.0
Engines and Turbines	20.0	20.6	21.0
Farm Machinery and Equipment	14.8	13.7	15.7
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	15.3	16.1	17.9
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	11.6	12.0	12.6
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.0	11.1	12.3
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	15.1	15.1	17.3
Service Industry Machines	8.1	8.1	8.3
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	48.8	48.6	55.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	18.2	17.3	21.7
Household Appliances	5.7	6.2	6.9
Transportation Equipment	28.9	28.0	36.0
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	21.7	20.5	27.5
Instruments and Related Products	10.8	10.9	12.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.5	10.6	10.9
Nondurable Goods	182.6	181.0	189.5
Food and Kindred Products	59.5	58.2	61.1
Meat Products	13.2	12.7	13.4
Dairy Products	16.5	16.3	16.7
Canning and Preserving	7.7	7.2	7.0
Bakery Products	4.5	4.5	4.6
Beverage Industries	11.1	10.9	12.5
Textile Mill Products	4.2	4.1	4.2
Knitting Mills	3.4	3.3	3.4
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.7	5.8	6.2
Paper and Allied Products	46.3	46.3	48.0
Pulp and Paper Mills	29.6	29.6	30.3
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	8.8	8.8	9.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.7	6.8	7.4
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.7	31.7	32.2
Newspapers	10.5	10.5	10.7
Commercial Printing	12.5	12.6	12.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.7	9.6	10.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.6	16.4	18.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.7	12.6	13.4
Leather and Leather Products	8.6	8.6	9.4
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.5	2.4	2.9
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.4	4.5	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.4	0.3	0.3

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* MAY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$368	$362	$352	39.2	38.9	40.3
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	369	363	353	39.2	39.0	40.4
Durable Goods	371	365	357	38.7	38.6	40.2
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	254	249	254	37.4	36.8	40.0
Furniture and Fixtures	256	270	263	38.4	39.3	39.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	352	339	331	41.1	39.6	41.3
Primary Metal Industries	341	341	358	37.0	37.1	40.2
Iron and Steel Foundries	341	348	355	37.3	37.9	40.5
Fabricated Metal Products	357	353	350	38.3	37.9	39.8
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	370	346	345	39.9	37.5	41.0
Metal Stampings	349	360	357	36.7	37.1	38.3
Machinery (Except Electrical)	413	414	399	38.8	39.3	40.5
Engines and Turbines	431	436	404	39.2	39.4	39.4
Farm Machinery and Equip.	468	437	432	40.1	38.7	40.8
Const. and Related Mach.	433	433	418	38.5	38.9	39.2
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	420	421	404	39.1	39.0	40.8
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	406	416	390	40.6	41.5	42.3
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	434	431	447	39.6	39.2	41.7
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	344	345	332	38.5	38.9	40.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	366	371	354	38.2	38.4	41.6
Transportation Equipment	509	475	435	41.9	40.1	39.6
Instruments and Related Prod.	289	286	282	37.8	37.6	39.9
Nondurable Goods	363	355	342	40.0	39.6	40.5
Food and Kindred Products	375	366	351	39.9	39.4	39.7
Meat Products	414	398	393	39.4	39.1	38.3
Dairy Products	335	338	309	39.9	40.2	39.3
Textile Mill Products	272	270	247	40.2	39.8	39.1
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	200	185	192	36.3	33.7	36.0
Paper and Allied Products	410	408	402	42.6	42.7	43.9
Pulp and Paper Mills	434	433	430	43.4	43.6	45.0
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	398	377	355	38.4	37.1	38.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	391	380	378	39.6	38.9	40.7
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	290	294	276	38.5	39.0	39.8
Leather and Leather Products	245	240	241	38.2	37.8	40.3

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* MAY	Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	9.38	9.29	8.73	9.14	9.07	8.45
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	9.42	9.32	8.76	9.17	9.10	8.48
Durable Goods	9.57	9.47	8.88	9.40	9.32	8.65
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	6.81	6.76	6.36	6.66	6.61	6.20
Furniture and Fixtures	6.68	6.87	6.59	-	-	6.55
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.58	8.57	8.02	8.38	8.44	7.83
Primary Metal Industries	9.20	9.19	8.89	9.09	9.04	8.62
Iron and Steel Foundries	9.12	9.17	8.77	9.03	9.01	8.51
Fabricated Metal Products	9.32	9.33	8.81	9.04	9.05	8.49
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	9.28	9.22	8.43	9.08	9.04	8.20
Metal Stampings	9.52	9.69	9.31	9.46	9.60	9.06
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.66	10.54	9.87	10.54	10.44	9.60
Engines and Turbines	11.00	11.07	10.26	10.87	10.93	10.05
Farm Machinery and Equip.	11.65	11.29	10.59	11.55	11.26	10.42
Const. and Related Mach.	11.24	11.15	10.65	11.16	11.09	10.46
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	10.73	10.78	9.91	10.65	10.77	9.49
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal).	10.00	10.02	9.23	9.74	9.76	8.90
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	10.97	10.97	10.70	10.84	10.86	10.22
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	8.95	8.87	8.14	8.90	8.82	7.91
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.58	9.66	8.49	9.53	9.53	8.22
Transportation Equipment	12.14	11.84	11.00	11.72	11.49	10.78
Instruments and Related Prod.	7.66	7.63	7.08	7.59	7.55	6.98
Nondurable Goods	9.08	8.98	8.44	8.69	8.63	8.06
Food and Kindred Products	9.40	9.28	8.83	8.90	8.84	8.39
Meat Products	10.52	10.19	10.26	10.08	9.86	9.85
Dairy Products	8.41	8.39	7.86	8.09	8.07	7.58
Textile Mill Products	6.76	6.78	6.31	6.49	6.50	6.06
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	5.51	5.48	5.33	-	-	5.26
Paper and Allied Products	9.62	9.56	9.14	9.21	9.10	8.64
Pulp and Paper Mills	10.00	9.93	9.54	9.55	9.38	8.98
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.37	10.17	9.24	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.86	9.75	9.29	9.77	9.65	9.10
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	7.52	7.54	6.93	7.35	7.37	6.74
Leather and Leather Products.	6.42	6.34	5.99	6.35	6.25	5.76

Section

C SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* MAY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Mont Ago
United States	$330	$325	$318	39.0	38.7	40.1	8.45	8.41	7.92	-	-
Wisconsin	368	362	352	39.2	38.9	40.3	9.38	9.29	8.73	9.14	9.0
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	357	358	353	39.9	40.3	42.2	8.95	8.89	8.36	8.62	8.5
Beloit (City)	343	341	335	40.5	40.3	42.5	8.47	8.45	7.90	-	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	349	347	340	39.8	40.0	41.0	8.77	8.68	8.29	8.54	8.4
Fond du Lac (County)	367	364	339	42.1	41.8	40.4	8.73	8.71	8.38	8.50	8.4
Green Bay (Brown County)	396	389	374	41.2	41.4	41.3	9.63	9.42	9.05	9.21	8.9
Janesville (City)	515	356	415	42.6	34.0	37.6	12.08	10.46	11.03	11.78	10.4
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	407	332	367	41.0	37.2	39.5	9.93	8.93	9.30	9.63	8.8
Kenosha (County)	432	439	390	39.4	39.9	39.7	10.97	10.99	9.83	10.51	10.5
La Crosse (County)	336	330	317	38.8	38.4	41.2	8.66	8.59	7.69	8.34	8.2
Madison (Dane County)	377	374	335	39.6	40.0	39.2	9.52	9.36	8.57	9.15	9.0
Manitowoc (County)	290	288	268	36.7	37.0	37.8	7.90	7.77	7.09	7.83	7.7
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	407	403	385	39.3	39.0	40.2	10.36	10.34	9.56	10.10	10.1
Racine (County)	393	361	377	39.2	37.6	40.0	10.03	9.60	9.42	9.86	9.4
Sheboygan (County)	332	325	321	37.1	36.2	28.5	8.95	8.99	8.36	8.77	8.8
Wausau (Marathon County)	355	370	368	40.0	41.9	43.5	8.88	8.82	8.45	8.41	8.3

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* MAY	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,049.0	19,059.0	20,262.0	-0.1	-6.
Wisconsin	492.1	493.3	540.4	-0.2	-8.
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	42.1	41.9	45.9	0.5	-8.
Beloit (City)	6.7	6.8	7.4	-1.5	-9.
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.8	8.6	9.3	2.3	-5.
Fond du Lac (County)	10.2	10.3	10.5	-1.0	-2.
Green Bay (Brown County)	20.9	20.7	21.5	1.0	-2.
Janesville (City)	7.8	7.2	11.1	8.3	-29.
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	16.8	16.1	20.6	4.3	-18.
Kenosha (County)	14.2	14.0	16.5	1.4	-13.
La Crosse (County)	10.0	10.0	10.4	0.0	-3.
Madison (Dane County)	19.3	18.8	20.0	2.7	-3.
Manitowoc (County)	11.8	12.3	13.7	-4.1	-13.
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	174.1	176.5	196.4	-1.4	-11.
Racine (County)	23.8	21.8	28.1	9.2	-15.
Sheboygan (County)	17.4	17.7	18.0	-1.7	-3.
Wausau (Marathon County)	9.5	9.8	11.8	-3.1	-19.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS TO 1990

by Thomas Rondou and Gerald Snow

Wisconsin business and industry will face a severe labor shortage in most skill areas in the last decade of the 20th Century, unless young people are trained today to meet the job needs of the 1990's.

The rapidly declining birth rate from 1960 to 1973 means fewer people of working age will enter the labor force in the 1990's, the main reason for the projected shortage of skilled Wisconsin workers.

At the same time, Wisconsin's economic forecast for the 1990's is one of solid increases in the availability of employment -- with some sectors, such as the service industry, expanding much more than others.

If these facts are not recognized, and if planning and training for the future is not undertaken, economic growth could be stymied. With planning and training, the labor force could be more skillfully employed in the 1990's than it is now. If all assumptions are correct, the unemployment rate could be the lowest ever, but no rate is projected.

These projections do NOT mean that the current recession is over. This study does not project a low unemployment rate in the early 1990's. But if the state does not invest in human capital now, when there is high unemployment, Wisconsin will not have the trained workers for later, when employers need them.

Wisconsin Industry Projections To 1990 published by the State Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR), with the assistance of a panel of public and private economists was prepared to inform public officials, educators, students, employers, and the general public about employment needs of the future. The planning is needed to help state institutions of education and training match job skills of residents with jobs that will be in demand.

"Projections to 1990" was prepared by Gerald Snow and Thomas Rondou of DILHR, along with 16 experts from the private and public sectors. The economists are from the banking, manufacturing and business community, and from state agencies and the University of Wisconsin system.

The track record for these projections of future employment in Wisconsin has been good. In an earlier report completed in 1972, DILHR and a panel of experts -- using a methodology similar to that used for this report -- projected a surplus of people looking for jobs by 1980 in Wisconsin. This projection has been proven accurate, in that the unemployment rates for 1982 are setting new records for the state.

The Methodology

Two separate studies were made to create this report. The first step analyzed the state's population trends and the participation levels of various groups in the population -- such as youth and women -- in the labor market. This resulted in labor force estimates for the 1990's. DILHR staff and economists on the panel projected employment in all segments of the economy to 1985, and then to 1990. More details of this methodology can be found in the last pages of this report.

Key Projections

The key population fact is this:

The number of live births in Wisconsin dropped from an all-time high of 99,483 in 1960 to 62,796 in 1973. Many of the 62,796 babies born in 1973 will be entering

the Wisconsin labor force in the mid-1990's. There will be 35 percent fewer persons entering the job market at a time when Wisconsin business and industry are expected to be looking for more workers to produce the goods still in demand by the large number of persons in their 30's, 40's and 50's. (The projections do not include in-migration or out-migration factors.)

The key employment projections are:

The number of jobs forecast to be available in 1990 will be between 2.26 million and 2.91 million. The average projection is 2.57 million potential jobs, approximately an 18 percent increase over available jobs in 1980. Employment at the end of 1980 in Wisconsin was 2.17 million.

Increases are projected most heavily in the service industry, which will challenge manufacturing as the largest source of employment in the state. The number of service jobs is estimated to increase by 33 percent by 1990. Manufacturing, however, will hold its own, according to the study. Manufacturing jobs available in 1980 were 558,000, and the study projects 622,500 jobs in this sector by 1990, an 11 percent increase.

The difference is narrow between the projected number of persons age 16 and over in the 1990's labor force (working or actively seeking employment) and the number of employment opportunities available. The study projects that there will be 2.61 million persons in the labor force in 1990, and opportunities for 2.57 million jobs.

The difference between the two is NOT a projected unemployment rate. When unemployment is high, the labor force shrinks some. When unemployment is low, the labor force expands. In part, the difference in labor force projections is based upon different economic assumptions.

Inflation is one economic assumption. For example, the number of married women entering the labor force increases when income from one wage earner in the family is not enough to support a family.

Also, if unemployment is low, shortages in critical occupations slow down employment growth. Therefore, if there are not enough people to fill the jobs at all skill levels, Wisconsin business and industry will not be able to grow and provide goods and services.

"Projections to 1990" concludes that the difference between employment and labor force projections indicates that high unemployment probably will persist through the early 1980's. Most probably, unemployment will be low by 1990 because of the limited supply of new entrants into the labor force. Experienced workers, however, and people in their late 30's and 40's still will experience severe competition for employment and income advancement because of the large numbers of people in these age groupings.

Other Highlights

Other highlights from the report are:

The automobile manufacturing industry, and other transportation equipment manufacturing, is projected to grow in the next 10 years, bolstered by robotics and the addition of foreign capital (Renault into American Motors).

Strength also is seen in the paper and allied industry, although the employment increase is not expected to be much above seven percent.

The rubber and miscellaneous plastics sector can expect a substantial percentage (25%) increase in employment, but the total number of jobs is not large.

The non-electrical machinery industry, the largest employer in the manufacturing category, is in for a decade of strong growth. Employment will increase by more than 15 percent, and the 25,000 job increase is the largest number forecast for manufacturing and one of the largest for all sectors of the economy. Wisconsin produces machinery to help other industries and businesses operate; with mechanization progressing, the outlook is good.

The state can expect little employment growth in two of its biggest industries, beer and cheese, grouped together with other "food and in kindred products." This sector's employment will increase less than four percent.

The following percentage growth rates in employment are projected from 1980 to 1990.

Industry	1990 Employ	%
Mining	3,000	15.4
Construction	81,200	15.8
Manufacturing	622,500	11.6
Trans. Services, Comm. and Public Utilities	97,300	5.6
Wholesale/Retail Trade	534,400	22.3
Finance, Insur / Real Estate	105,900	13.5
Services and Miscellaneous	485,200	33.3
Government	356,400	11.0
Self-employed and domestics	165,000	Stable
Farming	110,000	Stable

To determine whether Wisconsin's traditional strength in manufacturing will continue, and to determine what area would be in greatest need of workers, the panel of economists projected employment within specific sectors of the manufacturing category. The following chart shows the growth rates in employment projected for the next ten years, with durable goods growth indicated as outpacing non-durable goods growth.

	1990 Employ	%
Durable Goods	416,700	14.4
Lumber & Wood Prod.	23,300	12.6
Furniture & Fixtures	10,600	10.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	10,500	15.4
Primary Metal	28,600	9.6
Fabricated Metal	69,700	19.4
Nonelectrical Mach.	145,800	15.6
Electrical Machinery	61,600	8.5
Transp. Equip.(Auto)	40,400	16.4
Instr. & Related	15,200	22.6
Misc. Mfg.	11,500	5.5

	1990 Employ	%
Nondurable Goods	205,800	6.3
Food & Kindred	67,400	3.9
Textile Mill Prod.	4,600	-2.1
Apparel	6,400	1.6
Paper & Allied	51,600	7.7
Print., Pub.&Allied	36,500	12.7
Chemicals & Allied	10,800	11.3
Petroleum Refining	400	0.0
Rubber&Misc. Plastic	22,000	25.0
Leather&Leather Prod.	6,100	-35.1

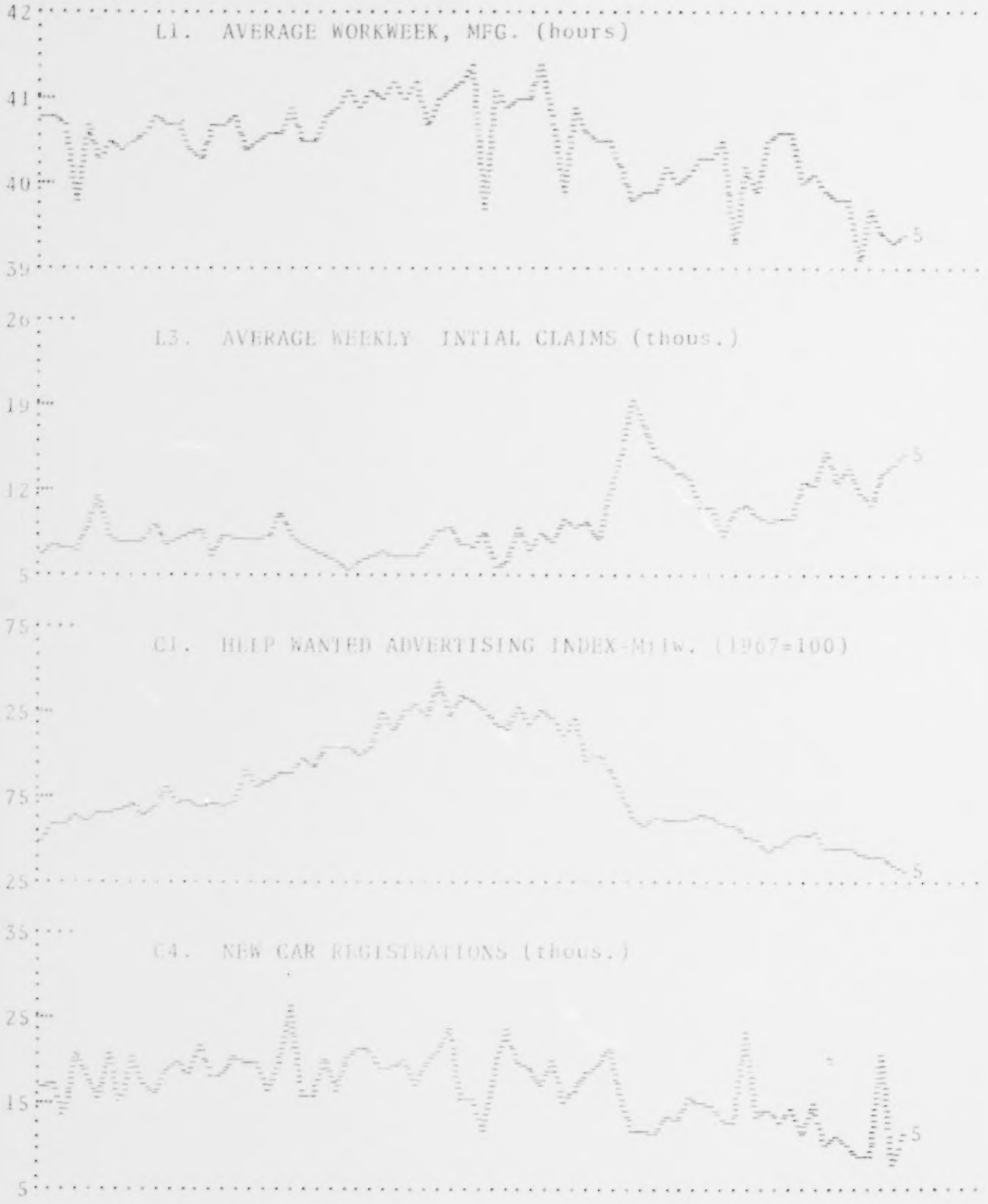
(In Thousands)

	2-Digit Code		1985 High	1985 Average	1985 Low	1990 High	1990 Average	1990 Low
1.	--	Civilian Labor Force	2591.5	2552.5	2513.5	2671.6	2614.6	2557.6
2.	--	Labor Force Minus Employment	-	173.5	-	-	48.3	-
3.	--	% of Labor Force	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	--	Projected Unemploy./Proj. Lab For.	-	6.8	-	-	1.8	-
5.	--	Employment	2551.1	2379.0	2203.6	2908.1	2566.3	2264.7
6.	--	Nonfarm Wage & Salary	2271.1	2099.0	1923.6	2628.1	2286.3	1984.7
7.	--	Manufacturing	633.0	588.6	544.3	707.6	622.5	550.2
8.	--	Durable Goods	421.0	390.5	363.3	470.9	416.7	368.7
9.	24	Lumber & Wood Products	24.0	21.4	19.0	27.5	23.3	18.9
10.	25	Furniture & Fixtures	10.7	9.5	8.0	13.0	10.6	8.5
11.	32	Stone, Clay & Glass	10.5	10.1	9.6	12.0	10.5	8.8
12.	33	Primary Metal Ind.	28.6	27.8	25.8	33.0	28.6	25.7
13.	34	Fabricated Metal Prod.	69.4	64.2	60.0	79.7	69.7	63.1
14.	35	Nonelectrical Machinery	143.6	136.0	132.6	157.0	145.3	140.0
15.	36	Electric & Electronic	62.7	57.3	53.8	71.6	61.6	54.3
16.	37	Transportation Equip.	44.8	38.5	31.2	47.1	40.4	27.6
17.	38	Instruments & Related	14.7	13.4	12.0	17.0	15.2	13.5
18.	39	Misc. Mfg. Ind.	12.0	11.3	10.3	13.0	11.5	9.3
19.	--	Nondurable Goods	212.0	198.1	182.0	236.7	205.8	180.5
20.	20	Food & Kindred Prod.	69.0	64.9	60.5	72.8	67.4	60.3
21.	22	Textile Mill Products	6.0	4.7	3.7	5.8	4.6	2.8
22.	23	Apparel & Other Fin.	6.8	6.5	6.0	7.5	6.4	5.0
23.	26	Paper & Allied Prod.	50.1	48.7	47.5	57.3	51.6	47.4
24.	27	Print., Pub. & Allied	35.0	33.6	31.0	40.0	36.5	33.7
25.	28	Chemicals & Allied Prod.	11.0	10.4	9.0	11.6	10.8	8.0
26.	29	Petrol. Refin. & Ref.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
27.	30	Rubber & Misc. Plastics	23.6	20.0	17.0	31.2	22.0	18.0
28.	31	Leather & Leather Prod.	10.1	8.9	7.0	10.0	6.1	5.0
29.	10-14	Mining	3.0	2.6	2.2	5.0	3.0	2.2
30.	15-17	Construction	85.1	76.0	67.1	93.9	81.2	64.3
31.	40-49	Transp., Comm. & Pub. Util.	98.2	93.2	80.0	101.6	97.3	93.0
32.	50-59	Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	514.2	483.0	440.0	602.0	534.4	475.0
33.	60-67	Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	113.6	102.7	91.0	138.3	105.9	90.0
34.	70-89	Services & Misc.	460.0	416.2	370.0	570.0	485.6	390.0
35.	90-94	Government	364.0	335.8	320.0	409.7	356.4	320.0
36.	--							
37.	--	All Other Nonagric. Empl.	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0
38.	--	Agriculture	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0
39.	--	Labor-Management Disputes	-	-	-	-	-	

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Section

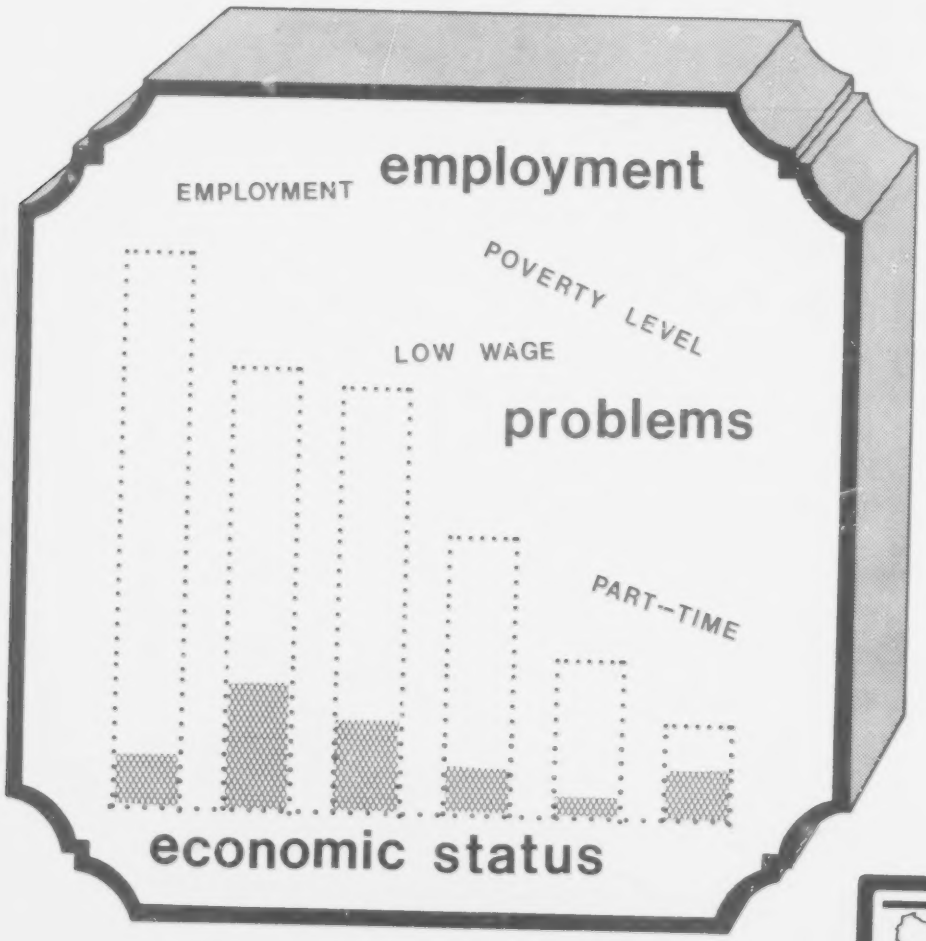
D CYCLICAL INDICATORS



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

9/14/82 S8750-1C

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS



JULY 1982

WISCONSIN DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L5	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Phone Access Lines	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Securities Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Phone Access Lines	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR JUNE
BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

UNEMPLOYMENT, LABOR FORCE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE TRENDS ARE ALL DOWN IN JUNE, BUT THAT IS PREDOMINANTLY DUE TO AN EARLIER THAN USUAL JOB SEARCH BY STUDENTS ON SUMMER LEAVE.

THE AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS UP, BUT ONLY MILDLY. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS INCREASED TO THE HIGHEST LEVEL IN A YEAR, AND NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS ARE UP.

A MORE NEGATIVE NOTE IS THE HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING INDEX WHICH, IN JUNE, REMAINED AT THE LOWEST LEVEL ON RECORD.

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE

Employment in Wisconsin grew by 27,000 jobholders in June. Such employment growth is typical for June and removing the seasonal factor leaves June's seasonally adjusted employment level 18,000 lower than the previous month. That is, the employment trend is down; actual employment grew, but not by the normal June amount.

Three industry sectors - manufacturing, trade, and construction - because they compose about half of all nonfarm wage and salary workers, are closely watched for employment level improvement. Each had a slight amount of job gains in June. The gains in manufacturing and construction, for which season factors are available, were entirely seasonally related; the job-growth trend is down.

Unemployment also increased from May to June, by 14,300 work seekers. However, the June unemployment figure is usually severe. The unemployment trend, after adjusting for seasonal factors, is decreasing unemployment. The dominant seasonal factor in June is the large number of students entering the labor force. This year, many students began looking for jobs a month early, forcing May's unemployment up, resulting in June's unemployment and labor force downward trend. Wisconsin's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate reflects the trend in lower unemployment. June's rate of 10.3 percent is a significant drop from May's revised 11.0 percent. The rate one year ago, however, was 7.0 percent, which was then considered high.

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Average Weekly Initial claims for unemployment compensation increased by nearly 1,500 in June. An increase in June is typical, so when seasonally adjusted, the claims average increased by only 728 to June's 15,985 average weekly claim level. One year ago the average amounted to 9,824 claims.

New Business Incorporations increased significantly in June, both in actual number and in seasonally-adjusted trend. June's actual 591 incorporations is the largest monthly figure since 694 of one year ago.

The Help-Wanted Advertising Index for Milwaukee remained at a dismal 33 in June. The index is a measure of the volume of help-wanted ads placed by employers. The May and June figure of 33 is based on a 1967 figure set to 100; help-wanted ads are now about one-third of the number they were then.

New Car Registrations were up to over 18,000 in June. This is an increase in both actual number and in the trend. When the registrations attributable to normal seasonal buying patterns are removed, the increase results in 16,883 new registrations.

Section

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	AVG. 1981
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.5	Jun	39.4	40.5	0.3	-2.5	40.1
Seasonally Adjusted		39.6		39.6	40.6	0.0	-2.5	
L2 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	2.2	Jun	2.1	2.8	4.8	-21.4	2.7
Seasonally Adjusted		2.3		2.4	2.9	-4.2	-20.7	
L3 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	13,092	Jun	11,595	8,043	12.9	62.8	11,275
Seasonally Adjusted		15,985		15,257	9,824	4.8	62.7	
L4 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS	18,259	Aug	2,614	5,692	598.5	220.8	-
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL	9,175		3,799	2,860	141.5	220.8	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	28	Aug	14	10	100.0	180.0	-
Seasonally Adjusted		14		22	5	-36.4	180.0	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	591	Jun	494	694	19.6	-14.8	550
Seasonally Adjusted		511		480	600	6.5	-14.8	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONE *ACCESS LINES*								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	419	Jun	976	-214	-57.1	295.8	692
Seasonally Adjusted		1,093		1,091	460	0.2	137.6	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	347	Jun	237	420	46.4	-17.4	276
Seasonally Adjusted		246		219	298	12.3	-17.4	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	33	Jun	33	48	0.0	-31.2	51
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	10.1	Jun	9.7	7.7	-	-	7.8
Seasonally Adjusted		10.3		11.0	7.0	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL	370.5	Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	258.3
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	18,309	Jun	11,630	14,358	57.4	27.5	13,764
Seasonally Adjusted		16,883		11,688	13,312	44.4	26.8	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1712.7
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.6	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

Section

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	41.7 Jun	96.2	61.0	-56.7	-31.6	46.3
Seasonally Adjusted		38.8	83.5	56.7	-53.5	-31.6	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	4,159 Ap[illegible]	[illegible]5	3,911	-0.1	6.3	4,060
Seasonally Adjusted		4,201		[illegible],951	0.6	6.3	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	369.1[illegible]		354.48	0.0	4.1	352.54
Seasonally Adjusted		370.9[illegible]		356.87	0.0	4.0	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	411.8 Ap[illegible]	[illegible].1	380.7	6.7	8.2	414.4
Seasonally Adjusted		428.5	388.8	396.1	10.2	8.2	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	55.5 Jun	54.5	64.6	1.8	-14.1	60.9
Seasonally Adjusted		51.0	54.0	59.3	-5.6	-14.0	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,701 May	5,854	6,686	14.5	0.2	6,047
Seasonally Adjusted		6,602	6,143	6,590	7.5	0.2	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,403 May	3,229	3,450	5.4	-1.4	3,351
Seasonally Adjusted		3,343	3,248	3,389	2.9	-1.4	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,298 May	2,625	3,236	25.6	1.9	2,696
Seasonally Adjusted		3,186	2,901	3,128	9.8	1.9	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,073 May	3,416	5,060	48.5	0.3	3,422
Seasonally Adjusted		3,518	3,615	3,508	-2.7	0.3	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)			(Mar)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	292.9 May	289.3	278.5	1.2	14.4	280.1
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	288 Jun	288	292	0.0	-1.4	288
Seasonally Adjusted		293	287	297	2.1	-1.3	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONE *ACCESS LINES*							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-2,944 Jun	-3,499	-333	15.9	-784.1	1,031
Seasonally Adjusted		-1,859	1,030	752	-280.5	-347.2	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,158 Jun	4,544	11,355	13.5	-54.6	7,686
Seasonally Adjusted		3,887	4,993	8,555	-22.2	-54.6	
X9 MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	493.3 Jun	492.6	550.5	0.1	-10.4	543.8
Seasonally Adjusted		490.8	496.1	547.6	-1.5	-10.4	

P = Preliminary

Section

B LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JUNE	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2459.1	2417.7	2408.8	1.7	2.1
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2209.5	2182.5	2223.7	1.2	-0.6
Unemployment	249.5	235.2	185.1	6.1	34.8
Unemployment Rate	10.1	9.7	7.7	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2381.1	2419.1	2312.6	-1.6	3.0
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2135.5	2153.5	2150.4	-0.8	-0.7
Unemployment	245.6	265.6	162.2	-7.5	51.4
Unemployment Rate	10.5	11.0	7.0	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES JUNE	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1879.4	1875.1	1937.4	0.2	-3.0
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	493.0	492.6	549.8	0.1	-10.3
Mining	2.0	1.9	2.6	5.3	-23.1
Contract Construction	55.1	54.2	63.8	1.7	-13.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	88.2	88.8	91.5	-0.7	-3.6
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	17.4	17.0	17.1	2.4	1.8
Wholesale Trade	101.2	100.1	99.4	1.1	1.8
Retail Trade	333.6	331.4	337.4	0.7	-1.1
General Merchandise	44.4	44.7	44.4	-0.7	0.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	98.2	97.0	97.0	1.2	1.2
Banking	26.9	26.7	27.1	0.7	-0.7
Insurance	31.8	31.5	31.3	1.0	1.6
Service and Miscellaneous	387.8	382.4	379.3	1.4	2.2
Hospitals	75.2	74.2	75.3	1.3	-0.1
Private Education	23.2	24.3	22.4	-4.5	3.6
Government	320.5	326.7	316.7	-1.9	1.2
State Government	73.9	80.5	71.8	-8.2	2.9
Local Government	218.8	218.4	217.0	0.2	0.8

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JUNE	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	110,191	110,666	108,434	-0.4	1.6
Employment	99,764	100,117	100,430	-0.4	-0.7
Unemployment	10,427	10,549	8,004	-1.2	30.3
Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.5	7.4	-	-

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* JUNE	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	493.0	492.6	549.8
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	484.5	484.9	541.8
Durable Goods	306.1	310.1	356.3
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	19.2	18.5	20.6
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.6	2.4	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.7	8.5	9.9
Furniture and Fixtures	8.8	8.5	9.4
Household Furniture	3.9	3.8	4.2
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.9	7.6	8.6
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	3.7	3.4	4.1
Primary Metal Industries	20.8	20.1	26.0
Iron and Steel Foundries	12.0	11.2	15.4
Fabricated Metal Products	49.3	50.3	57.6
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.2	5.2	5.6
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	11.8	11.9	13.9
Metal Stampings	12.3	13.0	16.4
Machinery (Except Electrical)	103.1	105.9	118.1
Engines and Turbines	19.8	20.0	21.7
Farm Machinery and Equipment	14.7	15.0	15.6
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	13.8	15.0	18.6
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	11.1	11.6	12.7
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	10.9	11.0	12.4
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	14.8	15.2	17.5
Service Industry Machines	8.2	8.1	8.5
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	49.9	49.8	56.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	19.1	19.3	22.1
Household Appliances	6.1	5.7	7.1
Transportation Equipment	25.8	28.2	36.1
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	19.7	21.8	27.7
Instruments and Related Products	10.8	10.9	12.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.5	10.4	11.2
Nondurable Goods	186.9	182.5	193.4
Food and Kindred Products	61.9	59.6	62.5
Meat Products	13.5	13.2	13.7
Dairy Products	17.0	16.5	17.3
Canning and Preserving	8.6	7.7	8.0
Bakery Products	4.7	4.5	4.8
Beverage Industries	11.4	11.1	11.8
Textile Mill Products	4.4	4.2	4.3
Knitting Mills	3.6	3.4	3.5
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.9	5.8	6.7
Paper and Allied Products	47.6	46.4	49.2
Pulp and Paper Mills	30.4	29.7	31.0
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	9.1	8.8	9.4
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.9	6.8	7.5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	32.0	31.6	32.6
Newspapers	10.6	10.5	10.9
Commercial Printing	12.7	12.5	13.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.7	9.6	10.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.5	16.4	18.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.5	12.5	13.6
Leather and Leather Products	8.7	8.6	9.5
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.5	2.5	2.9
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.5	4.4	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.4

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* JUNE	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$369	$369	$354	39.5	39.4	40.5
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	371	371	356	39.5	39.4	40.5
Durable Goods	370	372	361	39.0	39.0	40.4
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	270	257	252	39.0	37.7	39.4
Furniture and Fixtures	272	256	272	39.7	38.3	41.4
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	354	353	347	40.1	41.0	42.2
Primary Metal Industries	338	340	360	36.7	36.9	40.1
Iron and Steel Foundries	332	339	357	36.6	37.2	40.3
Fabricated Metal Products	361	359	351	38.4	38.4	39.8
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	373	373	350	40.0	40.2	41.3
Metal Stampings	348	352	353	36.8	36.7	38.0
Machinery (Except Electrical)	415	418	400	39.2	39.5	40.7
Engines and Turbines	431	432	402	39.2	39.3	39.3
Farm Machinery and Equip.	479	473	444	41.1	40.7	41.6
Const. and Related Mach.	434	434	423	39.4	38.6	40.5
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	426	415	398	39.3	38.8	40.5
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	400	409	382	40.2	40.9	41.2
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	423	440	449	38.2	40.1	42.1
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	350	346	334	38.8	38.5	40.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	371	368	357	38.3	38.3	41.4
Transportation Equipment	495	507	458	40.8	42.0	40.6
Instruments and Related Prod.	314	288	278	40.1	37.8	39.2
Nondurable Goods	367	364	342	40.3	40.1	40.7
Food and Kindred Products	376	374	350	40.1	39.8	40.0
Meat Products	413	414	395	39.0	39.4	39.1
Dairy Products	342	332	319	40.7	39.6	40.4
Textile Mill Products	255	263	238	37.9	39.6	38.4
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	198	201	194	35.8	36.6	36.8
Paper and Allied Products	429	415	404	43.8	43.1	44.3
Pulp and Paper Mills	462	443	432	45.3	44.4	45.2
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	389	399	353	38.1	38.4	38.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	393	392	385	39.9	39.6	41.6
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	296	290	273	38.9	38.3	39.4
Leather and Leather Products.	246	245	242	38.5	38.2	40.5

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* JUNE	Average Hourly Earnings Including O T			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O T		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	9.34	9.36	8.76	9.09	9.10	8.46
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	9.39	9.40	8.79	9.14	9.14	8.49
Durable Goods	9.50	9.53	8.94	9.31	9.34	8.68
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	6.92	6.81	6.40	6.79	6.69	6.22
Furniture and Fixtures	6.87	6.69	6.58	6.84	6.68	6.54
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.83	8.60	8.23	8.65	8.39	7.94
Primary Metal Industries	9.20	9.21	8.98	8.97	9.09	8.69
Iron and Steel Foundries	9.08	9.13	8.86	8.77	9.02	8.56
Fabricated Metal Products	9.40	9.33	9.82	9.13	9.05	8.47
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	9.33	9.29	8.48	9.15	9.08	8.21
Metal Stampings	9.45	9.57	9.30	9.37	9.51	9.08
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.57	10.58	9.84	10.39	10.40	9.59
Engines and Turbines	11.01	11.00	10.24	10.93	10.87	10.07
Farm Machinery and Equip.	11.67	11.64	10.66	11.56	11.54	10.47
Const. and Related Mach.	11.00	11.23	10.42	10.29	10.66	10.27
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	10.84	10.69	9.84	10.80	10.67	9.48
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	9.95	10.00	9.28	9.64	9.73	8.93
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	11.06	10.98	10.65	10.95	10.87	10.16
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	9.02	8.97	8.20	8.93	8.90	7.97
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.69	9.59	8.62	9.60	9.49	8.35
Transportation Equipment	12.12	12.09	11.28	11.78	11.66	10.93
Instruments and Related Prod.	7.83	7.61	7.10	7.67	7.54	6.93
Nondurable Goods	9.11	9.08	8.41	8.73	8.69	8.03
Food and Kindred Products	9.37	9.41	8.76	8.91	8.91	8.34
Meat Products	10.58	10.52	10.10	10.21	10.08	9.72
Dairy Products	8.41	8.37	7.90	8.10	8.07	7.58
Textile Mill Products	6.73	6.64	6.21	6.44	6.36	5.96
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	5.53	5.49	5.28	5.51	-	5.20
Paper and Allied Products	9.79	9.63	9.13	9.36	9.21	8.62
Pulp and Paper Mills	10.20	9.99	9.56	9.73	9.50	8.99
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.22	10.38	9.24	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.84	9.90	9.26	9.74	9.80	9.01
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	7.61	7.57	6.92	7.46	7.42	6.71
Leather and Leather Products.	6.39	6.42	5.99	6.23	6.34	5.77

Section

C SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers (Unadjusted) JUNE	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$334	$330	$320	39.2	39.0	40.2	8.51	8.45	7.97	-	-
Wisconsin	369	369	354	39.5	39.4	40.5	9.34	9.36	8.76	9.09	9.10
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	360	360	352	40.3	40.3	42.3	8.93	8.94	8.32	8.62	8.61
Beloit (City)	348	349	328	40.4	40.7	40.7	8.61	8.58	8.06	-	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	357	347	349	40.5	39.6	41.6	8.81	8.75	8.38	8.37	8.49
Fond du Lac (County)	365	366	339	41.9	42.0	40.6	8.71	8.73	8.36	8.55	8.49
Green Bay (Brown County)	414	402	379	42.6	41.8	42.1	9.70	9.63	9.02	9.29	9.21
Janesville (City)	466	517	423	39.1	42.3	38.0	11.92	12.22	11.12	11.82	11.92
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	392	410	368	39.3	40.8	39.1	9.97	10.04	9.42	9.83	9.73
Kenosha (County)	412	428	416	38.5	38.9	41.1	10.71	11.02	10.12	10.18	10.55
La Crosse (County)	319	336	306	37.6	38.8	40.7	8.47	8.68	7.52	8.20	8.36
Madison (Dane County)	376	377	332	39.5	39.5	39.0	9.52	9.55	8.52	9.15	9.17
Manitowoc (County)	296	291	284	38.4	36.9	39.4	7.73	7.90	7.21	7.63	7.84
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	409	407	387	39.5	39.4	40.2	10.38	10.34	9.62	10.10	10.06
Racine (County)	391	393	380	39.1	39.1	40.2	10.00	10.05	9.44	9.85	9.87
Sheboygan (County)	341	333	325	37.7	37.2	39.2	9.04	8.95	8.31	8.85	8.77
Wausau (Marathon County)	385	359	362	42.1	40.4	42.2	9.13	8.87	8.58	8.66	8.48

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. (Unadjusted) JUNE	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,074.0	19,043.0	20,445.0	0.2	-6.7
Wisconsin	493.0	492.6	549.8	0.1	-10.3
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	43.2	42.1	47.2	2.6	-8.5
Beloit (City)	6.8	6.7	7.5	1.5	-9.3
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	9.0	8.7	9.4	3.4	-4.3
Fond du Lac (County)	10.5	10.3	10.7	1.9	-1.9
Green Bay (Brown County)	21.1	20.9	22.1	1.0	-4.5
Janesville (City)	8.9	7.9	11.1	12.7	-19.8
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	17.7	16.6	20.7	6.6	-14.5
Kenosha (County)	11.6	14.2	16.5	-18.3	-29.7
La Crosse (County)	10.2	10.0	10.5	2.0	-2.9
Madison (Dane County)	19.7	19.1	20.6	3.1	-4.4
Manitowoc (County)	11.3	11.6	14.7	-2.6	-23.1
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	172.4	173.9	198.2	-0.9	-13.0
Racine (County)	23.5	23.7	28.3	-0.8	-17.0
Sheboygan (County)	17.8	17.4	18.4	2.3	-3.3
Wausau (Marathon County)	10.9	11.0	12.2	-0.9	-10.7

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AND ECONOMIC STATUS

by Gerald Snow

For most of us, making ends meet and, more so, economic well-being depend on well-paying, full-time jobs. The following article is condensed from a Bureau of Labor Statistics study which links employment problems to economic status. In essence it says the job-rich get financially rich and the employment-poor get financially poor. The study is based upon national data for 1979, but it's probably reasonable to expect a similar situation in the state. The 1979 pre-recession date may raise doubts of how pertinent the study is when workers in "good jobs" are being laid off in mass during this recession. What is significant is that there are problems with our economic structure: even with recovery there will be laid-off workers returning to low-paying, partial jobs.

Are people who are unemployed in economic hard times?

Yes and no

Do women bear the brunt of poverty?

It seems likely.

Poverty is not a direct and inevitable result of unemployment, short work weeks or low earnings experience by one or more family members for many families, according to a study released by the Department of Labor in January of this year.

Many economists state that unemployment is no longer as burdensome as it once was. Today, unemployment insurance and social welfare programs mitigate the economic impact of unemployment. Also, often it is the case that today's unemployed are not the sole earner in the family.

For men and women who live alone, and even more so for women maintaining their own families, substantial unemployment is strongly associated with income below the poverty level.

Linking Employment Problems to Ecomomic Status states that, It is primarily in married couple households having two or more earners that the traditional relationship between labor market status and the economic condition of the family is broken. For other types of households--men and women who maintain families and persons who live by themselves outside of family unit--low earnings, unemployment, short work weeks, and part-year work are linked fairly closely with economic hardship.

Money that comes into family units includes normal wage and salary income, cash payments from such sources as unemployment compensation and other forms of social insurances.

In the past several decades the relationship between an individual's earnings and the family's well-being have undergone substantial change. Today there is usually more than one person employed in many families. Also the nation's social insurance programs have expanded greatly and now afford much more economic protection to those who have inadequate earnings or are unemployed.

The unemployment rate or other labor market measures were never intended to be economic yardsticks and today are even less such measurer. The National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics explored the possibility of developing a "hardship" index, but recommended instead an examination of how the various kinds of employment problems of individuals affect the economic status of families.

In its report Counting the Labor Force the Commission analyzed inadequate earnings, involuntary part-time employment, unemployment and other aspects of insufficient

employment and links these individual employment problems to family income and poverty.

EXISTING EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status lists three basic employment related problems that people could have, but it is stated that these problems could exist in many different combinations.

1) Fully Employed Workers With few Annual Earnings

In 1979 low annual earnings were defined as $6,000 or less for those usually employed full time (35 hours or more per week) year round (50 to 52 weeks). This figure was chosen to correspond to the implied annual earnings of workers at the minimum wage.

The median earnings of fully employed workers in 1979 was $14,077. Among the fully employed workers, about 4-8 million, or 7.6 percent, earned less than $6,000, with women more likely to be low wage earners. Approximately 12 percent of all fully employed women (2.5 million) had earnings below $6,000, compared to about 6 percent of men.

(This "Linking Employment..." report contains over 45 pages of tables and includes a very extensive treatment of the earnings, employment and other characteristics of the population.)

The proportion of women with low earnings varied greatly by age, education, occupation and industry. But the age factor was relevant, because low earnings were most common for persons aged 16 to 19 and age 65 and over. Low earnings were also evident in people of low levels of education and for those employed in agriculture and the personal service industry. Men with low earnings were likely to be farmers plus farm and nonfarm laborers. Women with low earnings were likely to be private houshold workers, service workers and nonfarm laborers.

Marital earnings by marital status was highest among husbands, men who maintained families and for men not in families.

In family earnings it was shown that the incidence of poverty was low among the fully employed. Only about 1.3 million, or 2.1 percent, were members of families or households with income below the poverty level. But many wives and other family members who were low wage earners were members of households in the upper end of the income distribution.

2) Inability to Find Work Among Nonworkers

Among workers who did not find work in 1979, some wanted to work but could not find a job or believed none was available.

The partially unemployed are persons with less than full-time, year-round employment. Included are those who work year round at part-time jobs as well as those who work for only part of the year in either full-time or part-time jobs. Many partially employed never experience labor market problems, while others may encounter problems of low earnings, inadequate employment or both. This group of workers is especially difficult to analyze.

3) People With No Employment

During 1979 50.7 million persons did not work at all. Almost half of the nonworkers, 22 million cited taking care of a home and

family as the main reason for not working. Approximately 26 million stated that retirement, illness or disability, or attending school was the reason for not working. The reason "no available work" was given in 1.2 million cases.

Women who maintained families and were unable to find work were in poverty status more than 85 percent of the time. They were part of the 1.2 million nonworkers who cited inability to find a job as the main reason for not working. But low income and poverty are also associated with the labor market because over 37 percent of the individuals in the labor market lived in poor families.

Inadequate Earnings and Employment Among Partially Employed Workers

In 1979 48.7 million workers had median annual earnings of $3,201 and worked less than full time. These annual earnings are 23 percent of the median annual earnings of fully employed employed workers.

The median earnings of men was 36 percent greater than those of women, comparable to the difference of those fully employed. The median earnings were lowest among the youth, the elderly and those with 9 to 11 years of education. By occupation, the median earnings of both sexes was lowest among farm laborers; by industry, earnings were lowest in agriculture; entertainment and recreation, and private household services.

Wives and youth in married couple families earned considerabily less than their husbands who worked part-time. Women who maintained families or lived alone earned considerabily less than husbands with partial employment.

The families to which partial earners belong earned a median household income of $18,983 in 1979, or nearly 6 times the earnings of these workers ($3,201). But yet five million partially employed workers lived in families or households with income below the poverty level.

The greatest incidence of poverty among partially employed workers was found among unrelated individuals and women who maintained families.

In 1979 more than 7.5 million people worked part time involuntarily, due mostly to slack work. Workers in this catagory were usually employed at full time jobs during the year. The remaining 3.7 million workers reported that part-time employment was all that they could find.

Those placed on part-time schedules because of slack work were predominantly husbands (37 percent), wives (22 percent) and unrelated men and women (16 percent). But the majority of workers whose part-time jobs were all they could find were mostly other members of the family (4 percent) and wives (25 percent).

People who held full time jobs in 1979 were forced to work part time for only 6 weeks on the average while those working part time were only able to find full time work for 28 weeks. Evidently, persons who worked part-time involuntarily because of slack work did so only for brief periods.

The amount of involuntary part-time work differed not only because of the major reason for it, but also according to a person's marital and family status. The median earnings of women whose voluntary work was due to slack business were $7,052, compared with $2,032 for workerswho could only find part-time work.

Although the difference in wages was dissimilar among workers who worked part time, their family's incomes were quiet similar. Persons with some part-time workweeks caused by slack work had a median family income of $16,329, while the median family income of those who worked part time voluntarily was $21,669.

Persons in the labor force for less than a year are more likely to experience unemployment. Those entering or reentering the labor force usually undergo a period of seasonal activity, and when that number is large, as at present, unemployment is likely to rise.

The marital or family status has a great deal to do with employment status. First, about one-third of the persons experiencing unemployment were "other" members of families, and the likelihood of unemployment was greatest among them. These people are mostly youth and not responsible for primary support of families. Second, husbands and wives were the least likely to experience some unemployment during the year. In most cases, being unemployed is not associated with family or household income below the poverty level. Eighteen million people experienced unemployment in 1979, of which 2.6 million were in families or households with income below the poverty level.

If an individual is not in a married couple household the overlap of poverty and unemployment is much greater. Forty eight percent of the women who had families and experienced unemployment were below the poverty level. While only 11 percent of husbands and 6 percent of wives experiencing unemployment were below the poverty level.

Husbands unemployed 27 weeks or more had an incidence of poverty of 30 percent, but for wives the incidence of poverty was only four percent. This shows the majority of the long-term unemployed in families are not in poverty, which is probably attributable to other family wage earners and the receipt of unemployment insurance.

For those who maintained their own families or who live alone or with unrelated individuals and experienced unemployment, the median income was 40 percent below those who did not experience unemployment.

Women were in the majority of the 31.7 million people who worked part time in 1979. In the age group 25-54, 30 percent of the women worked part time compared to 12 percent of the men, with child care being attributed as the main reason. Part-time work was also more common among younger and older workers of both sexes.

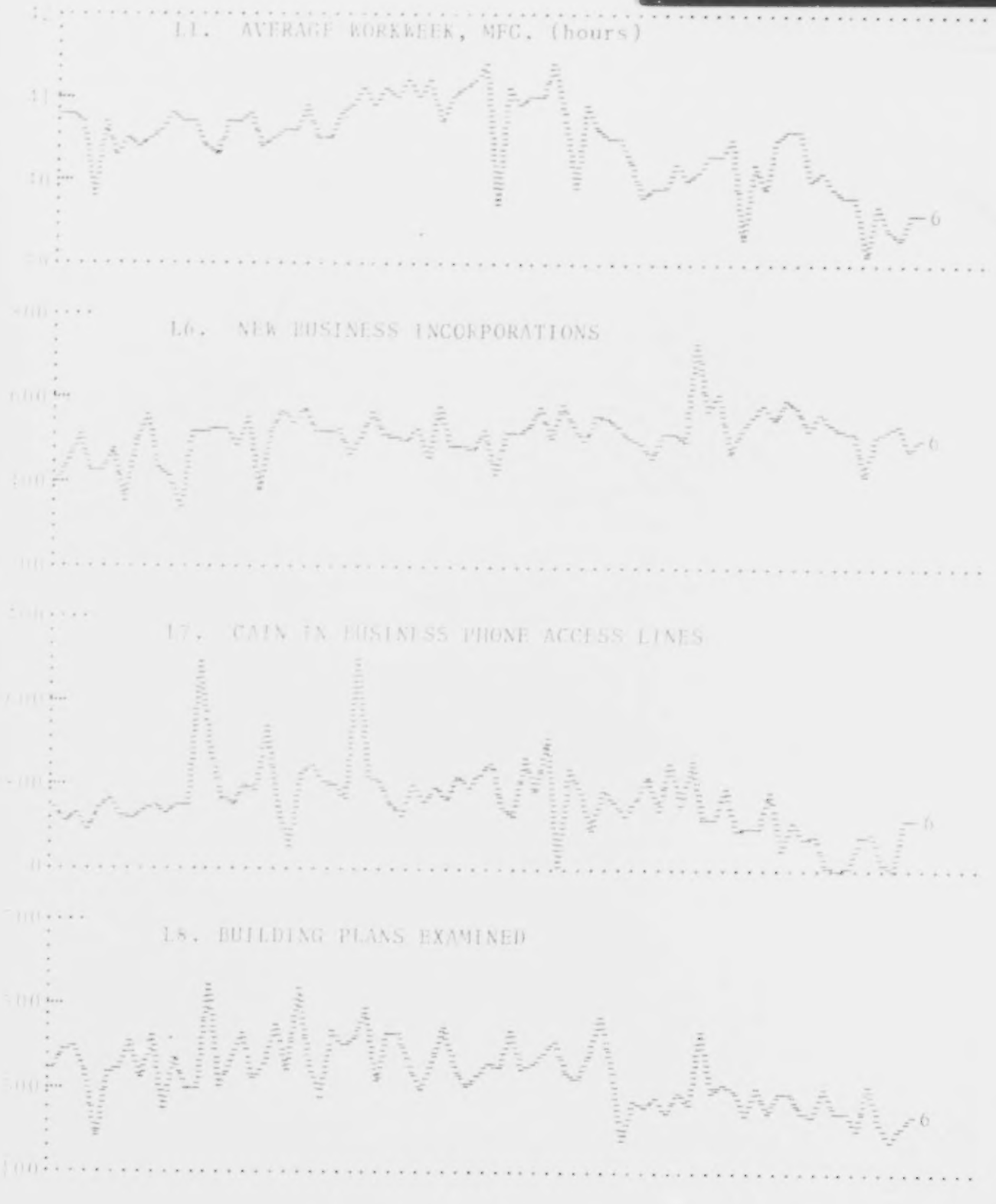
Slightly more than 4 million or 12.6 percent of all part-year workers were members of families or household with income below the poverty level. These workers were generally regarded as being in poverty status regardless of their major activity when not working.

Section

D

CYCLICAL INDICATORS

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

AUGUST 1982

DILHR

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L5	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Phone Access Lines	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Securities Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Phone Access Lines	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on an arithmetic scale.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment, and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: Jack Kitzerow, Courtesy of Hopper Papers Co.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR JULY

THE STATE'S EMPLOYMENT LEVEL INCREASED IN JULY BY A MODERATE AMOUNT. ADJUSTING FOR SEASONAL FACTORS SHOWS AN UPWARD TREND. UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASED SLIGHTLY, AND AGAIN, THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED FIGURE REVEALS A FAVORABLE TREND, DOWNWARD FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

OTHER INDICATORS ARE MIXED. THE AVERAGE WORKWEEK IN MANUFACTURING IS UP DUE TO MORE OVERTIME. AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS ARE UP, AND NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ARE DOWN; BUT SEASONAL FACTORS ACCOUNT FOR CHANGES IN BOTH. NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS ARE DOWN, PERIOD.

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE

Employment in Wisconsin increased by 9,300 job holders in July to 2,221,200 workers. Seasonally adjusted, employment growth amounts to 15,900 more workers. Thus, because the seasonally adjusted estimate increased, much of the employment growth is due to improved business and economic conditions. The unadjusted employment level is about 3,500 lower than one year ago. Seasonally adjusted, employment one year ago grew by 13,200 workers.

Unemployment throughout the state decreased in July, but only slightly. This month's 249,200 unemployed are only 1,700 fewer than one month ago. Seasonally adjusted figures of unemployment for June and July show a downward trend of 10,900 in unemployment.

The employment growth along with the slight unemployment decrease produced a growth in Wisconsin's labor force of about 7,500 workers and job seekers.

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

The average workweek in manufacturing increased in July both on an actual and seasonally adjusted basis. The increase was due to the average amount of overtime per week which increased about one-half an hour to 2.3 hours per week. Employers usually increase overtime before hiring when business conditions improve. Both the average workweek and overtime hours, however, are still below year ago levels.

Average weekly initial claims for unemployment compensation increased slightly in July, from 10,092 to 11,289 claims. Adjusting for seasonal factors, however, yields 2,389 fewer claims. What this means is that the weekly average claims number usually increases more than it actually did in this June to July period. Initial claims are about 1,400 above the year ago level.

New business incorporations are down in July to 528 from 591 in June. Again, this is less of a decrease than the usual June to July drop. Seasonally adjusted, new business incorporations rose from 511 to 539 this July.

New car registrations are dismal in July. July registrations, both actual and seasonally adjusted are down. Actual registrations number 10,151 this month; 18,309 one month ago; and 17,068 one year ago. In pre-recession 1979, new car registration for July amounted to 22,500.

NOTE: The Index of Prices Received by Farmers, indicator X6, has been changed to a 1977 base year index. The numbers shown this month are considerable lower than previously published, which were on a 1967 base.

Section

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	AVG 1981
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	40.0	Jul	39.5	40.2	1.3	-0.5	40.1
Seasonally Adjusted		40.4		39.6	40.6	2.0	-0.5	
L2 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	2.5	Jul	2.1	2.9	19.0	-13.8	2.7
Seasonally Adjusted		2.6		2.2	3.0	18.2	-13.3	
L3 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	13,289	Jul	13,092	9,707	1.5	36.9	11,275
Seasonally Adjusted		13,396		15,985	9,787	-16.2	36.9	
L4 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS.	18,259	Aug	2,614	5,692	598.5	220.8	-
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL.	9,175		3,799	2,860	141.5	220.8	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	28	Aug	14	10	100.0	180.0	-
Seasonally Adjusted		14		22	5	-36.4	180.0	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	528	Jul	591	470	-10.7	-7.4	550
Seasonally Adjusted		539		511	581	5.5	-7.2	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONE *ACCESS LINES*								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-494	Jul	419	1,636	-217.9	-130.2	-
Seasonally Adjusted		-1,093		1,093	1,037	0.0	-205.4	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	214	Jul	347	331	-38.3	-35.4	276
Seasonally Adjusted		192		246	295	-22.0	-35.1	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	33	Jun	33	48	0.0	-31.2	51
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	10.1	Jul	10.2	7.2	-	-	7.8
Seasonally Adjusted		9.8		10.3	6.9	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL.	370.5	Dec	286.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	258.3
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	10,151	Jul	18,309	17,068	-44.6	-40.5	13,764
Seasonally Adjusted		8,728		16,833	14,670	-48.1	-40.5	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1712.7
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.6	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	1981
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	98.3 Jul	41.7	87.6	135.7	12.2	46.3
Seasonally Adjusted		108.9	38.8	97.0	180.7	12.3	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,201 May	4,159	3,986	1.0	5.4	4,060
Seasonally Adjusted		4,231	4,201	4,013	0.7	5.4	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	372.82 Jul	3	96	1.0	6.2	352.54
Seasonally Adjusted		381.60	3	4	2.9	6.3	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	400.1		412.0	-2.6	-2.9	414.4
Seasonally Adjusted		407.4		419.4	0.0	-2.9	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS.	52.8 Jul		64.8	-4.3	-18.5	60.9
Seasonally Adjusted		46.9	50.7	57.5	-7.5	-18.4	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,359 Jun	6,701	6,162	-5.1	3.2	6,047
Seasonally Adjusted		6,240	6,602	6,052	-5.4	3.2	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,247 Jun	3,403	3,086	-4.6	5.2	3,331
Seasonally Adjusted		3,418	3,343	3,250	2.2	5.2	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,112 Jun	3,298	3,076	-5.6	1.2	2,696
Seasonally Adjusted		2,829	3,186	2,796	-11.2	1.2	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,946 Jun	5,071	4,791	-2.5	3.2	3,422
Seasonally Adjusted		3,498	3,518	3,389	-0.6	3.2	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)			(May)				
Unadjusted	1967=1	296.3 Jul	292.9	285.6	1.2	3.8	280.1
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	142 Jul	144	148	-1.4	-4.1	145
Seasonally Adjusted		144	146	150	-1.4	-4.0	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONE *ACCESS LINES*							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-1,335 Jul	-2,944	2,489	54.7	-153.6	-
Seasonally Adjusted		-227	-1,859	3,397	87.8	-106.7	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,706 Jul	5,158	9,615	-8.8	-51.1	7,686
Seasonally Adjusted		3,978	3,887	8,128	2.3	-51.1	
X9 MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS.	504.9 Jul	496.4	560.6	2.1	-9.9	543.8
Seasonally Adjusted		498.9	491.9	553.8	1.4	-9.9	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JULY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2470.3	2462.8	2396.6	0.3	3.1
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2221.2	2211.9	2224.7	0.4	-0.2
Unemployment	249.2	250.9	171.9	-0.7	45.0
Unemployment Rate	10.1	10.2	7.2	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2388.5	2383.5	2324.8	0.2	2.7
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2153.8	2137.9	2163.6	0.7	-0.5
Unemployment	234.7	245.6	161.2	-4.4	45.6
Unemployment Rate	9.8	10.3	6.9	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES JULY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1870.7	1882.4	1929.7	-0.6	-3.1
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	503.0	494.1	559.1	1.8	-10.0
Mining	2.3	2.0	2.5	15.0	-8.0
Contract Construction	52.8	55.1	64.7	-4.2	-18.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	85.0	88.1	88.2	-3.5	-3.6
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	17.5	17.4	17.2	0.6	1.7
Wholesale Trade	102.2	101.2	100.4	1.0	1.8
Retail Trade	332.0	333.8	335.3	-0.5	-1.0
General Merchandise	44.6	44.6	44.2	0.0	0.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	98.8	98.3	97.8	0.5	1.0
Banking	27.0	27.0	27.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance	31.8	31.8	31.8	0.0	0.0
Service and Miscellaneous	389.0	387.8	381.3	0.3	2.0
Hospitals	75.1	74.9	75.7	0.3	-0.8
Private Education	22.8	23.6	21.4	-3.4	6.5
Government	305.6	322.1	300.3	-5.1	1.8
State Government	72.6	72.3	72.8	0.4	-0.3
Local Government	204.9	222.0	199.3	-7.7	2.8

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JULY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	62,353	62,287	61,811	0.1	0.9
Employment	56,192	56,223	57,640	-0.1	-2.5
Unemployment	6,161	6,065	4,171	1.6	47.7
Unemployment Rate	9.9	9.7	6.7	-	-

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* JULY	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	503.0	494.1	539.1
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	483.8	485.5	518.9
Durable Goods	300.3	300.8	333.9
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	18.8	19.1	20.7
Sawmills and Planning Mills	5.6	5.7	6.8
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.3	8.5	10.0
Furniture and Fixtures	8.3	8.4	8.5
Household Furniture	5.6	5.7	5.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	16.0	16.1	16.1
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	5.2	5.2	5.1
Primary Metal Industries	19.5	20.4	26.0
Iron and Steel Foundries	13.2	13.4	17.9
Fabricated Metal Products	29.2	29.4	32.3
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.4	5.5	5.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	11.6	11.8	11.8
Metal Stampings	12.4	12.4	16.0
Machinery (Except Electrical)	40.2	40.1	44.8
Engines and Turbines	10.1	10.2	11.9
Farm Machinery and Equipment	13.9	13.8	13.8
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	13.8	13.6	16.6
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	13.2	13.4	12.6
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	10.8	10.9	12.4
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	14.5	14.4	17.9
Service Industry Machines	8.0	8.2	8.3
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	33.3	33.4	35.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	18.2	18.0	20.2
Household Appliances	6.3	6.2	6.2
Transportation Equipment	30.4	26.1	35.2
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	24.3	20.0	27.4
Instruments and Related Products	10.2	10.8	12.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.1	10.1	11.1
Nondurable Goods	196.6	187.3	205.2
Food and Kindred Products	72.5	62.1	74.5
Meat Products	13.4	13.6	13.7
Dairy Products	17.1	17.1	17.2
Canning and Preserving	19.2	8.5	20.1
Bakery Products	4.7	4.7	4.7
Beverage Industries	11.3	11.4	11.7
Textile Mill Products	4.5	4.4	4.4
Knitting Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.7	5.9	6.5
Paper and Allied Products	47.5	47.5	49.5
Pulp and Paper Mills	30.2	30.2	31.1
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	9.1	9.1	9.6
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.9	6.9	7.5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	32.1	32.1	32.4
Newspapers	10.7	10.6	10.9
Commercial Printing	12.8	12.8	12.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.8	9.7	10.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.3	16.3	17.9
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.2	12.5	13.5
Leather and Leather Products	7.8	8.7	9.3
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.3	2.5	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.0	4.5	4.6
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.4

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* JULY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$373	$369	$351	40.0	39.5	40.2
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	379	371	357	39.9	39.5	40.2
Durable Goods	382	370	361	39.5	39.0	39.9
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	276	269	249	39.4	38.9	38.3
Furniture and Fixtures	259	272	268	37.6	39.7	39.6
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	380	353	343	41.7	40.1	41.5
Primary Metal Industries	350	338	361	38.2	36.7	39.6
Iron and Steel Foundries	351	332	358	38.4	36.6	40.0
Fabricated Metal Products	356	362	347	37.9	38.5	38.9
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	364	375	342	39.6	40.2	40.1
Metal Stampings	322	348	353	34.0	36.8	37.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	429	414	404	40.0	39.2	40.8
Engines and Turbines	474	431	436	42.3	39.0	42.4
Farm Machinery and Equip.	488	477	447	41.1	40.8	41.3
Const. and Related Mach.	437	432	410	38.5	39.5	39.3
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	416	422	399	38.5	39.1	40.4
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	408	402	383	40.2	40.3	40.4
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	438	422	436	39.2	38.1	40.7
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	357	350	332	39.1	38.8	40.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	362	367	364	37.4	38.3	42.1
Transportation Equipment	515	492	457	42.1	40.7	40.5
Instruments and Related Prod.	299	314	279	39.2	40.1	39.3
Nondurable Goods	359	367	334	40.9	40.3	40.5
Food and Kindred Products	345	375	321	41.3	40.0	40.1
Meat Products	395	413	395	38.7	39.2	39.1
Dairy Products	342	342	318	40.7	40.6	40.1
Textile Mill Products	255	260	238	39.4	38.1	37.5
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	200	199	195	36.5	36.1	37.2
Paper and Allied Products	432	429	414	44.0	43.8	44.5
Pulp and Paper Mills	465	463	444	45.5	45.3	45.7
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	399	389	360	38.3	38.1	38.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	390	394	381	39.6	40.1	41.2
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	298	296	262	39.0	38.9	38.5
Leather and Leather Products	240	246	230	38.4	38.5	38.7

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* JULY	Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	9.31	9.34	8.74	9.07	9.10	8.45
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	9.51	9.39	8.89	9.26	9.15	8.59
Durable Goods	9.68	9.49	9.03	9.49	9.33	8.77
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	7.02	6.92	6.48	6.87	6.80	6.33
Furniture and Fixtures	6.90	6.87	6.78	–	6.84	6.69
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	9.11	8.80	8.27	8.94	8.64	8.03
Primary Metal Industries	9.17	9.19	9.12	8.91	8.96	8.82
Iron and Steel Foundries	9.14	9.07	8.95	8.79	8.77	8.66
Fabricated Metal Products	9.39	9.40	8.92	9.14	9.14	8.58
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	9.21	9.34	8.52	9.06	9.16	8.25
Metal Stampings	9.47	9.47	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.19
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.72	10.56	9.91	10.64	10.45	9.66
Engines and Turbines	11.20	11.03	10.30	11.13	10.94	10.14
Farm Machinery and Equip.	11.89	11.68	10.82	–	11.58	10.70
Const. and Related Mach.	11.34	10.93	10.43	11.28	10.84	10.14
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	10.82	10.79	9.86	10.70	10.78	9.50
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	10.16	9.96	9.48	9.91	9.65	9.12
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	11.19	11.07	10.72	11.06	10.96	10.32
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	9.12	9.00	8.31	9.00	8.90	8.09
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.68	9.58	8.65	9.60	9.48	8.31
Transportation Equipment	12.26	12.09	11.30	11.72	11.78	10.95
Instruments and Related Prod.	7.63	7.83	7.10	7.54	7.67	6.96
Nondurable Goods	8.77	9.11	8.23	8.42	8.76	7.87
Food and Kindred Products	8.36	9.38	8.01	7.98	8.91	7.65
Meat Products	10.23	10.35	10.10	9.87	10.16	9.76
Dairy Products	8.40	8.43	7.92	8.10	8.11	7.64
Textile Mill Products	6.47	6.82	6.35	6.19	6.52	6.09
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	5.47	5.50	5.23	5.45	5.46	5.16
Paper and Allied Products	9.82	9.79	9.30	9.38	9.38	8.79
Pulp and Paper Mills	10.23	10.21	9.72	9.72	9.74	9.15
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.43	10.23	9.46	–	–	–
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.86	9.83	9.24	9.75	9.72	9.02
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	7.63	7.61	6.79	7.46	7.42	6.60
Leather and Leather Products	6.25	6.39	5.95	6.16	6.23	5.76

Section

C SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* JULY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$333	$333	$318	38.9	38.3	39.6	$8.55	$8.70	$8.02	-	-
Wisconsin	373	369	352	40.0	39.5	40.2	9.31	9.34	8.74	9.07	9.10
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	403	400	383	40.8	40.4	42.0	9.87	9.93	9.15	9.58	9.63
Beloit (City)	388	390	420	41.9	40.6	40.0	9.26	9.61	9.50	8.97	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	358	357	334	40.6	40.2	40.0	8.81	8.79	8.00	8.40	8.50
Fond du Lac (County)	369	369	328	41.4	41.9	39.2	8.74	8.71	8.08	8.48	8.55
Green Bay (Brown County)	412	405	389	45.0	43.3	41.8	9.90	9.85	8.82	9.30	9.24
Janesville (City)	464	468	433	43.1	39.6	38.8	11.38	11.31	11.10	11.39	11.64
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	397	394	382	40.1	39.6	39.6	9.80	9.92	9.53	9.62	9.80
Kenosha (County)	499	430	425	42.2	39.2	40.9	11.85	11.06	10.39	10.99	10.58
La Crosse (County)	343	319	305	41.6	37.6	40.0	8.69	8.42	7.61	8.28	8.19
Madison (Dane County)	373	361	345	40.8	39.3	40.0	9.18	9.38	8.63	8.71	9.20
Manitowoc (County)	370	393	360	43.8	38.3	37.2	8.70	7.70	9.19	7.70	7.61
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	417	410	387	39.9	39.4	40.0	10.46	10.38	9.67	10.20	10.14
Racine (County)	399	394	429	39.3	39.4	39.1	10.16	9.99	9.38	10.08	9.84
Sheboygan (County)	354	342	310	40.0	37.9	37.5	8.83	9.00	8.28	8.24	8.83
Wausau (Marathon County)	333	333	366	39.5	41.7	42.3	9.00	8.90	8.63	8.58	8.53

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* JULY	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	18,720.0	19,035.0	20,236.0	-1.7	-7.5
Wisconsin	503.0	494.1	559.1	1.8	-10.0
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	43.8	43.3	48.0	1.2	-8.8
Beloit (City)	6.7	6.8	7.6	-1.5	-11.8
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	9.0	9.0	9.3	0.0	-3.2
Fond du Lac (County)	10.5	10.5	11.0	0.0	-4.5
Green Bay (Brown County)	21.8	21.1	22.9	3.3	-4.8
Janesville (City)	9.0	8.9	11.0	1.1	-18.2
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	17.8	17.8	20.7	0.0	-14.0
Kenosha (County)	16.2	12.1	16.6	33.9	-2.4
La Crosse (County)	10.2	10.2	10.6	0.0	-3.8
Madison (Dane County)	19.5	19.8	20.7	-1.5	-5.8
Manitowoc (County)	11.1	11.4	15.2	-2.6	-27.0
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	169.9	172.4	196.9	-1.5	-13.7
Racine (County)	23.4	23.6	27.8	-0.8	-15.8
Sheboygan (County)	18.0	17.6	18.8	2.3	-4.3
Wausau (Marathon County)	10.9	10.9	12.3	0.0	-11.4

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

by David H. Peterson
Department of Revenue

The recent sharp drop in interest rates is a pivotal development which removes a major obstacle to economic recovery. The risk of a deeper recession or prolonged stagnation is substantially reduced. The recovery is expected to be initially mild in the second half of this year and to develop momentum into 1983 and 1984.

Of greatest importance, the groundwork has been laid for a prolonged period of lower inflation and increased productivity. Moderate rates of economic growth are likely to be achieved as long as sharp increases in interest rates are avoided.

However, this new sense of optimism about the nation's long-term outlook must be tempered by a recognition of the current weakness of the economy. Auto sales in August continued to plummet. Record joblessness, high savings yield and borrowing costs appear to have dampened the stimulative impact of the federal tax cut in July and August. Indeed, it was the weakness of the economy and a slackening demand for credit that permitted the Federal Reserve to ease monetary policy and bring interest rates down. This drop in interest rates will encourage increased consumer spending as it reduces consumer borrowing costs and lowers money market fund yields over the next several months.

Most key interest rates should decrease during the next few months. Short-term treasury bill rates have already led the way, falling from over 14% earlier this year to the 7% to 9% range last week. No further significant declines in these rates are expected. However, the prime rate for business loans may drop further to the 12-1/2% to 13% range. Some upticks in interest rates are expected late in the year and early in 1983. However, the long-term trend is downward. By 1984, long-term rates for new issue AAA corporate bonds are projected in the 11% to 12% range, down from the 1982 peak of over 15 percent. The rate on conventional mortgages, the 13% to 14% range by 1984, from the 1982 peak of over 17 percent.

Although there is no assurance that sharp increases in interest rates can be avoided, the odds have improved significantly. Several factors contribute to reduced concern about the potential impact of large federal deficits and borrowing on interest rates. First, an increase in the savings rate from 6.4% in 1981 to 7.5% in 1983 will provide a larger pool of funds. Second, business demands for short-term credit will continue to fall as the long-term bond market opens up and internal cash flow improves due to the business upturn. Third, the enactment of the $98 billion tax increase bill signals a shift to a "tighter fiscal - easier money" policy mix. Fourth, the Federal Reserve should avoid policies which would lead to higher interest rates and an aborted recovery. Fifth, the outlook for the rest of this year and the longer term calls for more stable prices

with increases of about 6% per year. The jumps in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in May and June were due to temporary surges in oil and food prices. The rate of wage increase has retreated from 8.8% during the last two years to 5.2% so far this year.

Real GNP growth is expected to average about 2% in the second half of 1982. In 1983, growth is projected to be about 3%, with more strength coming in the second half of the year following phase 3 of the federal tax cut. During the year, all sectors of the economy except nonresidential construction and state and local government spending are expected to join the upswing. By 1984, the forecast projects a return to a normal development path, which should produce a real growth rate of 4.1%. Business fixed investment should be in a sharp upswing, aided by tax cuts and lower interest rates.

The current unemployment rate of 9.8% is expected to gradually drop to 8.2% by the fourth quarter of 1984.

Highlights of the National Forecast

Growth is expected to average 1.5% and 3.0% in the last two quarters of 1982, 3.1% in 1983, and 4.1% in 1984. Consumer spending is expected to grow more vigorously starting in the fourth quarter in response to lower interest rates, July's 10% personal tax cut, favorable price performance, and a generally stronger economy.

Federal Budget

The forecast reflects anticipated tax increases of $27 billion in calendar year 1983 and $38 billion in 1984. The increase includes improved tax collection and enforcement activities, accelerated corporate tax payments, modifications to some safe-harbor leasing provisions in the 1981 Tax Act, and increased excise taxes on cigarettes, telephone and airport services. Real defense purchases should be up 5% in 1981 and accelerated 5.9% from 1981 to 1984. Real nondefense expenditures should rise 1.2% in 1982, followed by a 1.1% fall in 1983 and a further 1.4% drop in 1984. The deficit is expected to rise from $57.8 billion in fiscal 1981 to $117.3 billion in fiscal 1982, $134.8 billion in fiscal 1983, and $121.9 billion in fiscal 1984.

Monetary Policy

Federal Reserve policy should allow lower interest rates as money growth is held down by weaker credit demands. When a stronger economy generates higher monetary growth, the Fed will probably tighten modestly, pushing interest rates somewhat higher in early 1983. The target limits for money supply (M-1) growth are expected to remain unchanged for 1983, but are assumed to be tightened for 1984. Real interest rates will remain far above historic levels, but below current levels.

Consumption

Consumer spending should rise in the second half of 1982, reflecting increased disposable income from the July 1 tax cut and Social Security payment increases. The final step of the tax cuts should also strengthen consumption beginning in mid-1983, with domestic auto sales expected to increase by

700,000 units, to a 9.6 million unit rate. The saving rate is also expected to rise slowly, averaging 7.4% in 1982, 7.5% in 1983, and 7.6% in 1984.

Housing

Housing starts should average 1.0 million in 1982, 1.4 million in 1983, and 1.6 million in 1984. Mortgage rates should average 16.6% this year, 15.1% in 1983, and 14.4% in 1984.

Business Investment

Investment is expected to fall 11.6% from its 1981:4 peak to its 1982:4 trough. Equipment spending should begin to recover by 1983:1, but construction will probably continue to decline into 1983:2. Total nonresidential investment is expected to decline 1.8% on a year-over-year basis in 1983, but to grow 7.6% in 1984. The investment share could recover to 11.1% of GNP by the end of 1984.

Profits

Recession, high interest rates, and a strong dollar in international markets should combine to lower before-tax corporate profits by 27.1% in 1982. They are then expected to rise by 13.9% in 1983 and by another 23.8% in 1984, due to better sales, operating rates, and productivity, and to lower interest and exchange rates.

It should be noted that the phase-in of federal tax changes related to depreciation tends to understate the actual level of company profits.

Prices

Wage deceleration and productivity gains should reduce the core inflation rate from 9% in 1981 to under 7% by 1983. Inflation, measured by the GNP deflator, is expected to moderate from 9.4% in 1981 to an average 6.2% over the next three years. Wholesale industrial prices should rise slowly during the recovery; rising 2.3% in 1982, 5.6% in 1983, and 7.9% in 1984.

Energy

Real crude oil prices are assumed to fall in 1982 and 1983. The anticipated nominal refiners' acquisition cost of foreign oil should decrease 9.7% to $33.20 per barrel this year and decrease by 2.5% in 1983, before rising 7.2% in 1984. The fuel import bill should be cut by $19.4 billion to $62.7 billion in 1982. Energy demand is expected to fall 1.7% this year, before recovery stimulates small increases.

Wisconsin Forecast Summary

Influenced both by the condition of the national economy and by the structure of the state's economy, the job loss in Wisconsin is close to bottoming out. The dynamics of the recovery are, however, likely to result in some delay in sizable employment gains. Total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by 2% from the fourth quarter of 1982 to the fourth quarter of 1983.

While the bulk of the job loss is certainly behind us, modest increases in the unemployment rate in the next few months are still possible.

Often the unemployment rate increases slightly even after the recovery has commenced. Financially strained employers may continue to cut costs and shrink payrolls despite initial upturns in orders and production levels. They are reluctant to commit to a larger work force until an ongoing recovery is solidly in hand.

An additional factor will hamper job growth in the near term. Demand for plant and equipment is extremely weak for the following reasons: (1) existing plants have substantial excess capacity, as indicated by factor operating rates of less than 70%; (2) high interest rates have increased the cost of borrowing and made investment in capital assets less attractive relative to low-risk investments in financial instruments; and (3) uncertain future demand for final products calls any expansion plans into question. Under these circumstances, demand for new machinery and equipment and employment increases in the capital goods industries can lag the onset of the recovery by one or two quarters.

Total nonfarm employment should average 1.874 million this year, a decline from the average level last year. On an annual basis, total employment is projected at 1.875 million for 1983. However, this statistical average understates the job growth that can be expected in the next 12 to 18 months since we are already nearly at the bottom. From the fourth quarter this year to the fourth quarter of next year, the Wisconsin economy is projected to add 37,700 jobs. Employment growth from 1983 to 1984 is estimated at 74,300 or 4 percent.

Housing permits should bottom out in Wisconsin at an average level of 12,700 for this year. Permits should grow next year to the 18,800 level. By 1984, housing permits should average 21,000. The turnaround in housing is based on the expected drop in mortgage rates, which has already begun. While mortgage rates will probably remain high by historical standards (in the 13% to 14% range), the underlying demand for housing by the post World War II baby boom generation should be sufficient to overcome this factor and generate the growth in new permits.

Construction employment will not turn around quite so quickly, however. While residential construction activity should begin to pick up, nonresidential building activity is expected to continue its decline into next year. Therefore, construction employment is forecast to be essentially flat, this year and next, at the 59,200 level. Construction employment in Wisconsin should grow by 11.8% in 1984.

Employment in durable goods manufacturing has continued its slide. The trough will probably appear in the first quarter of next year, when projected employment will be down to 299,600. Some industries in the durable goods sector are expected to revive sooner. These include lumber and wood products, and the stone, clay and glass industry, which will respond to new growth in construction outlays next year. Other durable goods industries, such as primary metals, fabricated metals, and machinery, may take longer to show signs of a turnaround. Employment in these industries is expected to show a trough in the first quarter of next

(Continued on back cover)

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC FORECAST
Components of Personal Income ($ billions)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Wages and Salaries	28.507	29.224	31.155	34.611
Farm Income (before invnt. adj.)	0.607	0.388	0.587	0.583
Nonwage, Nonfarm Income	18.281	20.235	22.048	24.267
Total Personal Income*	47.395	49.847	53.790	59.461
% Change	11.4	5.2	7.9	10.5
Total Personal Income (1972 dollars)	24.368	24.218	24.730	25.811
% Change	1.3	-0.6	2.1	4.4
Real Income Per Capita	5,095	5,020	5,081	5,255
% Change	0.5	-1.5	1.2	3.4

Employment (Thousands of Workers, Annual Average)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mining	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
% Change	-16.5	-18.3	-1.4	1.6
Construction	61.1	59.4	59.2	65.9
% Change	-13.4	-2.8	-0.3	11.4
Manufacturing-Durable	349.9	312.4	304.6	326.8
% Change	-4.0	-10.7	-2.5	7.3
Manufacturing-Nondurable	193.1	185.7	184.4	188.4
% Change	-0.3	-3.8	-0.7	2.2
Trans., Comm., Utilities	90.5	87.4	86.3	88.3
% Change	-1.2	-3.3	-1.2	2.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	95.9	96.8	97.7	100.3
% Change	2.7	1.0	0.4	2.7
Trade	432.4	430.1	437.2	456.7
% Change	-1.0	-0.5	1.6	4.5
Services	375.9	382.3	386.8	404.6
% Change	3.2	1.7	1.2	4.6
All Government (Civilian)	319.0	318.2	317.4	316.8
% Change	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Total Employment (Nonfarm)	1,919.9	1,874.1	1,875.3	1,949.6
% Change	-1.0	-2.4	0.1	4.0

*Adjusted to exclude inventory valuation in farm income.

WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FORECAST: INDUSTRY DETAIL
(Thousands of Workers, SA*)

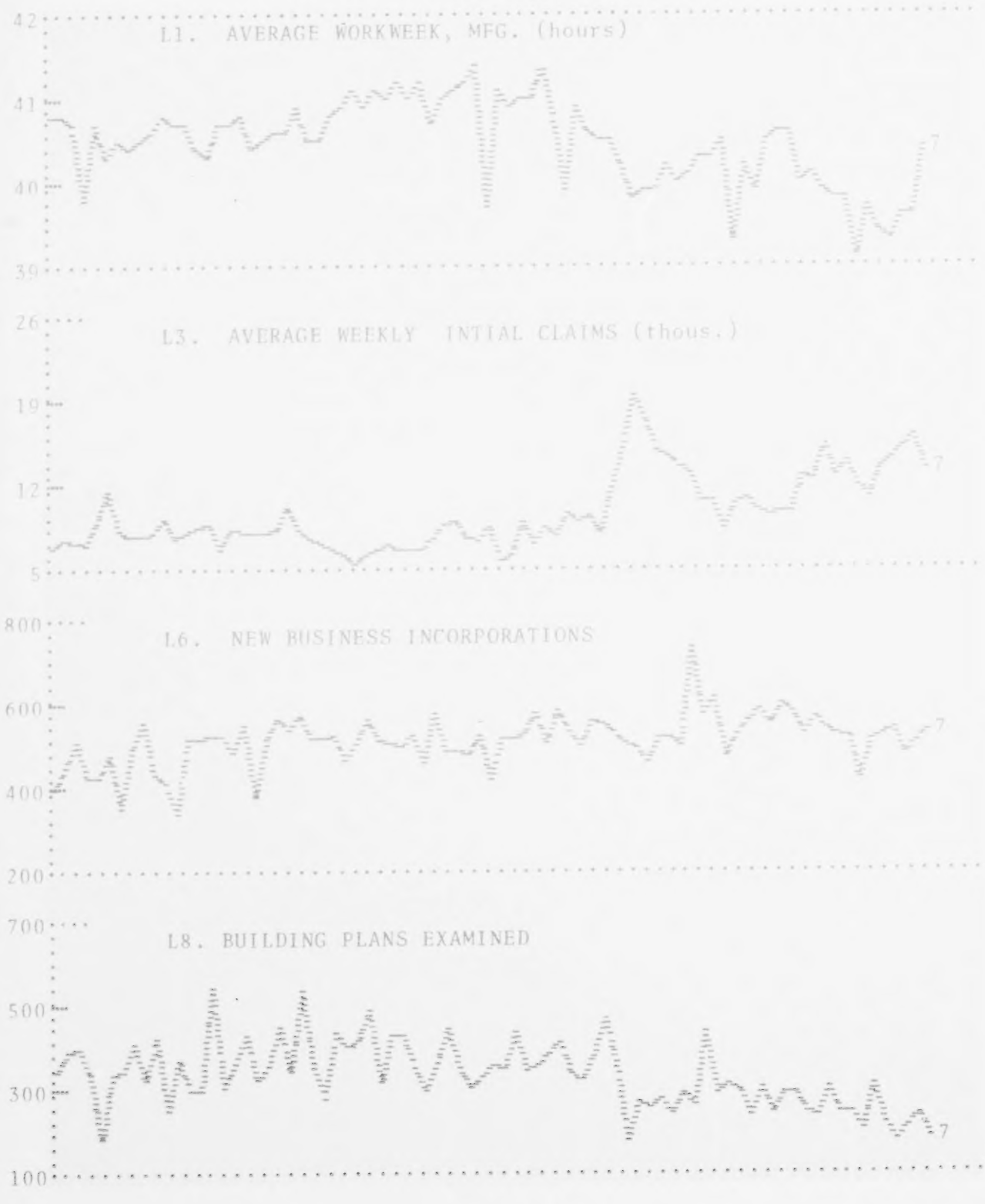
	1981:3	1981:4	1981	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1982	1983	1984
All Manufacturing	551.3	532.2	542.9	518.7	500.6	489.4	483.9	498.1	489.0	515.2
% Change	3.6	-13.2	-2.7	-9.8	-13.3	-8.7	-4.4	-8.3	-1.8	5.4
Durables	355.4	341.0	349.9	330.5	314.4	304.7	300.2	312.4	304.6	326.8
% Change	1.8	-15.2	-4.0	-11.8	-18.1	-11.8	-5.7	-10.7	-2.5	7.3
Lumber & Products	19.9	18.8	19.9	18.5	18.8	18.8	19.4	18.8	19.7	20.7
% Change	-9.9	-19.8	-4.1	-6.0	5.8	-0.6	13.6	-5.3	4.2	5.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.0	7.7	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.0
% Change	-11.3	-14.9	-10.4	-10.4	-1.2	-1.2	5.2	-8.0	1.6	5.0
Primary Metals	26.2	24.8	25.5	23.4	20.9	20.0	19.3	20.9	19.5	21.5
% Change	6.4	-18.9	-2.5	-20.7	-36.7	-16.5	-12.1	-17.9	-6.8	10.5
Fabricated Metals	57.7	55.6	56.7	53.1	50.5	48.2	47.2	49.8	47.1	49.7
% Change	3.5	-14.0	-3.0	-16.6	-18.5	-16.5	-8.2	-12.2	-5.4	5.5
Nonelectrical Mach.	120.1	118.7	118.7	114.9	109.9	105.4	102.8	108.3	105.5	115.2
% Change	8.6	-4.5	-5.6	-12.1	-16.4	-15.6	-9.3	-8.8	-2.5	9.2
Electrical Mach.	56.0	54.2	55.3	51.7	49.3	47.4	45.9	48.6	46.1	49.9
% Change	2.3	-12.5	-2.6	-17.1	-17.3	-14.7	-12.3	-12.2	-5.1	8.2
Trans. Equipment	34.6	29.4	33.3	30.1	27.5	28.1	29.0	28.7	30.1	31.3
% Change	-15.5	-47.8	-4.1	9.6	-30.7	8.8	14.6	-14.0	5.0	3.9
Other Durables	32.8	31.7	32.3	31.1	30.0	29.3	28.9	29.8	29.0	30.5
% Change	2.6	-12.7	-1.8	-7.4	-13.9	-8.4	-5.0	-7.6	-2.7	5.2
Nondurables	196.0	191.2	193.1	188.2	186.2	184.7	183.6	185.7	184.4	188.4
% Change	6.9	-9.4	-0.3	-6.1	-4.2	-3.2	-2.3	-3.8	-0.7	2.2
Food & Products	66.9	64.0	65.1	63.5	63.7	63.7	63.8	63.7	64.4	65.8
% Change	15.7	-16.2	0.3	-2.8	1.3	-0.1	0.3	-2.1	1.0	2.2
Paper & Products	48.6	48.2	48.1	47.1	46.6	46.0	45.6	46.3	45.9	47.2
% Change	4.8	-3.4	0.5	-8.6	-4.4	-4.5	-4.2	-3.7	-0.9	2.9
Printing & Publ.	32.2	32.0	32.2	32.1	31.8	31.5	31.2	31.6	31.2	32.0
% Change	-1.0	-2.8	-0.6	1.0	-3.8	-4.0	-3.7	-1.9	-1.5	2.8
Chemicals & Prod.	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.3
% Change	1.3	-1.6	3.1	-10.2	-9.8	-4.9	-5.3	-5.2	-3.8	1.4
Rubber & Plastics	17.7	16.9	17.5	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	16.2	15.5	15.6
% Change	-4.1	-12.7	-0.8	-5.1	-11.3	-8.3	-5.0	-7.6	-4.0	0.9
Other Nondurables	20.6	20.0	20.1	18.9	18.4	18.1	8.1	18.4	18.3	18.5
% change	10.8	-11.1	-4.4	-19.2	-10.9	-4.0	-0.2	-8.7	-0.2	0.7

*SA: Seasonally Adjusted

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Section

D CYCLICAL INDICATORS



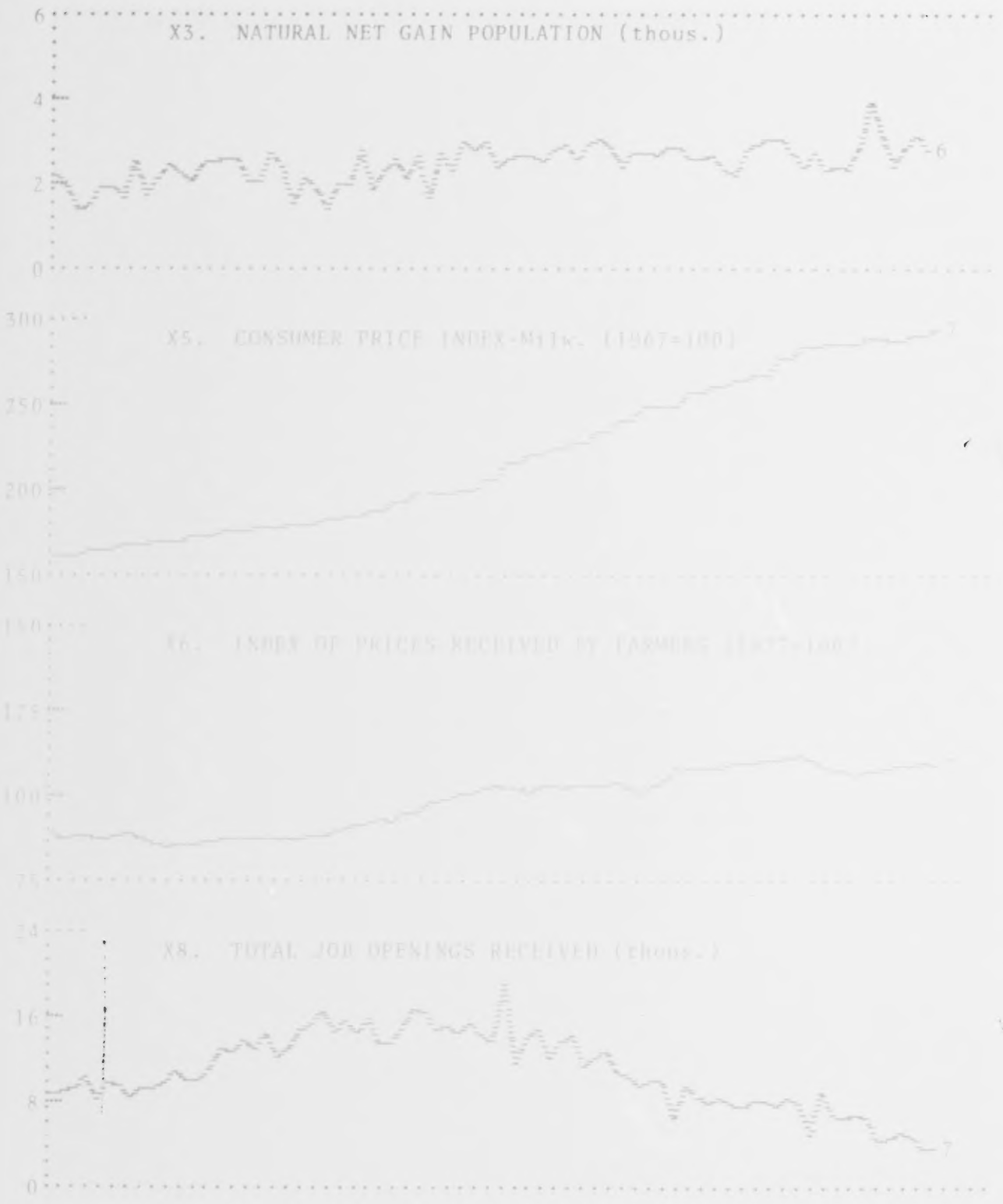
Section

D CYCLICAL INDICATORS

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Section

D CYCLICAL INDICATORS



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY,LABOR AND
HUMAN RELATIONS
P.O. Box 7944
MADISON, WISCONSIN

U.S. MAIL
Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Labor
Lab 449

CONGRESSIONAL INFO. SERV. 0890 E
SRI
4520 E. WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD 20814

JOB SERVICE WISCONSIN

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

THIRD CLASS MAIL

CHANGE OF ADDRESS □ NEW ADDITION □ -Please Print or Type New Address

NAME OF BUSINESS _____

ATTENTION _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

DISCONTINUE SERVICE □ I DO NOT WISH TO CONTINUE RECEIVING THIS PUBLICATION.

DETACH THIS BACK PAGE. MAKE SURE THE MAILING LABEL LOCATED AT THE TOP OF THIS PAGE IS INCLUDED AND RETURN TO: WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS, BOX 7944, MADISON, WI., 53707

(Continued from Page 12)

next year, as inventories continue to be worked off for the remainder of this year. New orders for nondefense capital goods are expected to revive until next year.

Nondurable manufacturing employment in Wisconsin should also reach a low point by the first quarter of next year, at a level of 183,100, and begin to grow steadily through 1984. Average employment in nondurables is expected to be 185,700 this year, down from 193,000 last year.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, employment has declined in the transportation and trade industries, in addition to construction. The service and financial industries have continued to gain in employment, but at much smaller rates of increase than in previous years. All nonmanufacturing industries in Wisconsin are expected to show employment gains next year except for transportation, mining and government. The freefall drop in employment in Wisconsin is nearing the bottom. Because of weakness in the capital goods sector, the upturn in Wisconsin will lag the national trend initially, but significant job growth is not far off.